

THE ALDINE EDITION
OF THE BRITISH
POETS



THE POEMS OF MATTHEW PRIOR
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL I

THE POETICAL WORKS OF
MATTHEW PRIOR

VOLUME I




LONDON
BELL AND DALDY YORK STREET
COVENT GARDEN

LINES TO ———

SENT WITH THIS VOLUME,
IN ALL OBEDILNCE, AS COMMANDED

'Being your slave, what should I do but tend,
Upon the hours and times of your desire?
I have no precious time at all to spend,
Nor services to do, till you require.'

SHAKESPEARE

OOK from thy flowery lattice,—let me
gaze
On that rich brow, that eye like morn-
ing bright,

That even sorrow wears a face of smiles
When thou art near,—forth from thy lattice look,
My gentle ——— and that golden day
Recall, when first by Deben's seaward shores,
Following the curving of his banks, we stray'd,
Hand link'd in hand—sweet pilgrimage—and fill'd
With phantasies as sweet —o'er ferny dell
We trode, and fields by reeking coulter torn,
And many a brook-fed mead, and islet green
With waving samphire—there the silver wave,
Obedient to the ocean's breath, just crept

To kiss the dewy margent —so we pass'd
 Pinnacle, and barge, and fisher's skiff, whence flung
 The thin net sway'd along, and to the shore
 The boatman's carol sounded—farther now,
 Following the inland waters, and our hearts
 Surrendering to the genial influences
 Of sun, and airs by soft Favonius breath'd,
 Say, how we linger'd, pleasure gathering up
 As children chase the insects o'er the plain,
 From every sight and sound —The bee's wild hum,
 His wing in some rude foliageur encag'd,
 The beetle with its scaly habergeon
 Fretting the margin of the pool—the path
 Of the grey lizard to its sinuous home,
 Or watch'd the seamew's silvery pennons shine
 Above the sparkling waters, or far off
 Following their flight,—the buds of noble plum—
 High-wing'd, and journeying to their distant home

So on the river's crisped marge we stood,
 Gazing the broad expanse, that like a lake
 Lay folded in the mountain's soft embrace,
 Fit haunt of nymph, or naiad —Onward now
 (What could we less, sweet nature's self our guide),
 Up that dear path to vulgar eyes unseen,
 With its grey shrine, and rural chapel crown'd,
 Threading the oaken coppice, soon we gain'd
 A little sylvan lawn, that 'mid the embrace
 Of close-embowering trees, its tender green
 Nuss'd with perennial dews —the silent glade
 To us, methought, was dedicate, and our's
 It seem'd, alone its beauty —to and fro,
 The wild-rose shadows by the Summer's breath

Were moving,—from the gnarled boughs above
 The ring-dove pour'd its amorous plaint, and there
 No more on man dependent, 'mid the leaves,
 The red-breast built its Summer nest secure

'Fit spot,' I cried, 'for Grecian bard to feign
 Pæan, or fawn, amid the noonday heat
 Reposing, or a band of paranympths,
 Such is the poet's high record, at eve
 Discoursing in their soft Helladian tongue
 Or here, perchance, the silver-footed fays,
 Tripping to moonlight minstrelsy, might start
 The aged shepherd hastening down the glen'—
 Thou in this sylvan bower, 'mid tufted moss
 And wrinkled fern, with colour'd weeds commix'd,
 And glossy leaves of velvet texture, laid,
 With hazel, and with hawthorn blossoms hung,
 Like to a Tuscan lady in her bloom
 Of richest beauty, as by Arno's vale,
 Or where his shaded waters Arbia spreads,
 Stepping from forth her princely halls, to taste
 The breeze, entranc'd I've seen—thou, there reclin'd,
 Or as some gentle Dryad, who at eve
 Just stealing from her timid covert, hears
 Young Zephyr breathe his vow—The day was
 clos'd,

The morning's roseate glow—The golden blaze
 Meridian,—and the eve's purpureal sky—
 Oh day! as innocent, as fair!—and thou,
 Fair as the day, and young and innocent,
 Sweet maiden; thou not seldom to thine eye
 (As oft again on these retuning sands
 Thy evening footsteps shall be seen) wilt call


'Mid blushing smiles, and sunny tears, that speak
 Of fond remembrance, all that memory holds
 Of this sweet pilgrimage —the winding shore,
 The soft enamell'd margin—the long sweep
 Of those majestic woods, which o'er the wave
 Flung deep their emerald shadows,—the far hills,
 The grey rock, with its blue springs tickling down
 Through thick concealing foliage,—and the vale,
 The long withdrawing vale, where Deben winds
 His solitary wave from shore to shore,
 To where the fountains of the Ocean lie

J M

BENHALL,
 20th September, 1835

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LIFE OF MATTHEW PRIOR.

BY THE REV JOHN MITFORD.

THE HERE appears to be great difficulty in settling, with correctness, the birth-place of Matthew Prior. In most of the biographies he is said to have been born in London, but in the register of his college, he is called at his admission, Matthew of Prior, Winburn, in Middlesex. On the next day, after his admission,¹ he himself signs his name, Matthew Prior, of Dorsetshire, in which county, as Dr Johnson observes, and not in Middlesex, Winburn is found. When he stood candidate for a fellowship, five years afterwards, he was registered by himself, as of Middlesex. The last

¹ Perhaps there is a slight mistake in reading the register, and it should stand—of Winburn AND Middlesex—at least, that would lessen the difference which now exists. Either the word Winburn is in toto a mistake, or the word *and* should be used for *in* or the whole account must remain in its present contradictory state. If Prior's father was a joiner in London, it is not probable that he should belong to Winburn.

ought to be preferred, because it was made upon oath. He was born 21st July, 1664, in the college register he is styled Filius Georgii Prior *generosi*, a term that scarcely applies to the account of the Biographia Britannica,¹ which describes his father as a citizen and joiner, being in good repute. Dr. Johnson thinks that he was willing to leave his birth unsettled, but it is to be observed, that the account which describes him of Winburn, and Parentis generosi, is written by the president of the college, and that one great mistake at the least, regarding the county in which his native place is found, exists in it. Yet the family appear to have had some land or property at Winburn, and to have parted with it, and so the term 'generosus' might apply to his father as a proprietor. It is, however, impossible to extricate the subject from difficulties that have too long closed round it to be removed.

At his father's death, which happened when he was young, he was affectionately received² into the house of his uncle, a butcher of respectability near Charing Cross, and by him placed under Dr. Busby at Westminster. There he remained sufficiently long to receive many of the advantages of a scholastic education, and he is said to have distinguished himself by his talents and acquirements. His uncle, however, removed him, after

¹ See Biographia Britannica, p. 3438.

² Dr. Johnson says—He is supposed to have *fallen* into his uncle's hands,—a term not warranted by the earlier account of the Biographia. See also Prior's Life by Humphreys, prefixed to the 3d vol. of his Poems, p. 1 3d ed.

a certain time, with the intention of bringing him up to his own business. His house was in good repute, and frequented by some of the leading wits and patrons of the day, the Earl of Dorset among others¹. It happened that the company differed with regard to the meaning of a passage in one of Horace's odes, when one of the gentlemen said—'I find that we are not likely to agree in our criticisms, but if I am not mistaken, there is a young fellow in the house, who is able to set us right.' Matthew Prior was immediately sent for, and explained the passage with such ability and modesty, as gained him the approbation of all present and the Earl of Dorset from that time resolved to remove him from the tap of "The Rummer" to the more congenial bowers of the university. He was accordingly sent to St John's College, Cambridge, and in part supported by the generosity of his patron. 'Prior,' says Burnet,² 'had been taken a boy out of a tavern by the Earl of Dorset, who accidentally found him reading Horace, and he, being very generous, gave him an education in literature.' He was admitted in 1682, in his eighteenth year, and taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1686, was shortly after chosen fellow of

¹ S Prior kept the Rummer tavern at Charing Cross, in 1685. The annual meeting of the nobility and gentry in the parish being held at his house, Oct. 14, 1685. See the lines.

My uncle, rest his soul, when living,
Might have contrived the ways of thriving
P. 3439, B Brit

² See Burnet's History, vol. ii. p. 584

the college,¹ where, as Johnson observes, it may reasonably be supposed, that he was distinguished among his contemporaries. About two years after he wrote the poem on the Deity, which stands foremost in this volume. It was sent,² according to the established practice of the college, among others on sacred subjects, to the Earl of Essex, in acknowledgment of a benefaction received from his ancestors. and Johnson thinks that it was well received, and that from Prior's mention of a picture, and of the countess's musick, he was probably known to the family. It was during his residence at college, that he formed an intimacy with Charles Montagu, of Trinity College, afterwards the Earl of Halifax. In conjunction with him he wrote his well known travestie on Dryden's Hind and Panther, entitled—The Hind and Panther transversed to the story of the Country Mouse, and City Mouse, which was published in 1687.³ In the next year he wrote, as a college exercise,

¹ Dr Johnson does not mention Prior's fellowship. His life of the poet is founded on that in the Biographia. This fellowship he retained to his death. When he was made ambassador, some one intimated that he ought to resign his fellowship, he answered, "That everything he had besides was precarious, and when all failed, that would be bread and cheese at the last, and therefore he did not mean to part from it."

² Jacob says, 'a discerning eye might in this piece have seen the promises of a Solomon,' v. Lives of the Poets, vol. ii. p. 154. It was translated into Latin by Dobson, the translator of Milton's Paradise Lost.

³ 'Did not Halifax,' asked Spence of Lord Peterborough, 'write the Country Mouse with Mr. Prior?' 'Yes—just as if I was in a chaise with Mr. Cheselden here, drawn by his fine horse, and should say—Lord, how finely we draw this chaise.'

his Ode on the necessary existence of the Deity His abilities being now recognized, and becoming, as one of his biographers asserts, the delight and admiration of his contemporaries, he wisely endeavoured to advance his fortune by a wider acquaintance with the world At the solicitation of his friend Fleetwood Shepherd,¹ he was, by the influence of his old patron, the Earl of Dorset, in 1690, appointed secretary to the embassy that joined the Congress at the Hague his conduct gave such satisfaction to his employers, that he was subsequently made gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king and it is supposed that love and poetry equally occupied the leisure which he enjoyed He wrote several small poems, and paid his addresses to Mrs Elizabeth Singer, afterwards the famous Mrs Rowe In 1695 he joined with the general Corpus Poetarum by inditing an elegy on the death of Queen Mary, which Johnson suspects was never read by the afflicted monarch, but as he adds, that great part of the *Musæ Anglicanæ* was filled with poetic tears on the same subject, we may charitably excuse a king, who was never much given to poetry or literature, and who was at that time more profitably employed in endeavouring to settle a general peace²

¹ See his Epistle to F Shepherd, ending,

My friend Charles Montagu's prefer'd,
Nor would I have it long observ'd,
That one man eats, while t'other's starv'd

² In the second volume of the *Analecta Mus Anglicanæ* there is a copy of verses 'In obitum Augustissimæ et Desideratissimæ Reginæ Mariæ, by H Sacheverell—G Adams—Ant Alsop—P Foulkes—Fd Chishull

Prior was again employed as secretary to the English negotiations at the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Having been nominated the same year principal Secretary of State in Ireland. In 1698 he was secretary to the embassy to France, in which he continued both under the Earl of Portland, and the Earl of Jersey and where he was said to be considered of great distinction. An anecdote, honourable alike to his wit and his sincerity, is recorded in his memoirs — Being shown the pictures at Versailles which Le Brun painted to commemorate the victories of Louis the XIVth, and being asked whether the King of England's Palace had any such decorations, he answered — 'The monuments of my master's actions are to be seen everywhere but in his own house.'

He did not leave Paris till some time after the arrival of the Earl of Manchester, to whom his experience in foreign affairs, and his interest at the French Court, were of eminent service. In the middle of August, 1699, he went to King William at Loo in Holland, when, after a very particular audience with his majesty, he departed for England, and took possession of the under-secretary's seat, in the Earl of Jersey's office, but he was soon ordered back to Paris to assist the ambassador. In the Christmas of this year, he printed his *Carmen Seculare*, in which King William received all the prodigality of a poet's commendation. Yet, as Johnson justly observes, — We must not accuse Prior of flattery. Of the domestic life, of the private virtues, and perhaps the temper of the monarch no very favourable account could be

given, but his great public actions, his zeal in the cause of liberty and of Europe, his perseverance and inflexible steadfastness in adversity, his courage and military skill, acquit Prior of lavishing an inelegant and undistinguished praise he said, that he praised others out of compliance with fashion, but that, in praising Wilham, he followed his inclination

In 1700, the university conferred on him the degree of master of arts he succeeded Locke at the board of trade, and he was elected representative of East Grinstead in Sussex, in 1701, when he seems to have changed his political opinions, and to have voted for impeaching the lords who were charged with advising the Partition treaty. He excuses himself, however, in one of his poems, (*Conversation*) by saying that he never approved the treaty, though obliged to carry it through in obedience to his sovereign

Matthew, who knew the whole intrigue,
Nor much approved that mystic league

During the reign of Anne, the negotiators and secretaries gave way to persons of more active virtues, and the sword took the place of the pen. Prior published his well known letter to Boileau on the Battle of Blenheim, and an Ode addressed to the queen. Soon after he printed a volume of his poems, beginning with his *College Exercise*, and ending with his *Nut-Brown Maid*¹. Eugene and Marlborough gave for some years ample em-

¹ On the origin of this poem of the *Nut-Brown Maid*, see *Censura Literaria*, vol. vi p. 114

ployments to the court-poets, and accordingly, the Battle of Ramilies was celebrated by Prior, as Blenheim had been before. By some it has been believed, that the queen and the nation were wearied of the war, before the great commander who had so successfully prosecuted it, was inclined to listen to terms of pacification. It has been said, that Marlborough was influenced by private views in its continuance, perhaps, however, his sagacity and experience enabled him to foresee what still greater conquests his military talents, assisted by his powerful allies, could enable him to achieve and he might not have been willing to have his long career of victories separated from the great end to which they were directed,—The reduction of the power of France, and the assured safety of the liberties of Europe. Prior joined the party of Harley in endeavouring to drive the whigs from power and a paper called the Examiner was set up, of which much is said in Swift's works, and to which all the wits of the party contributed. One in ridicule of Garth's verses to Godolphin on the loss of his place was written by Prior, and answered by Addison. He is thought also to have been the author of a very satirical attack on the Duke of Marlborough, called the Widow and her Cat, which concludes with the following stanza

So glaring is thy insolence,
 So vile thy breach of trust is,
 That longer with thee to dispense
 Were want of power, or want of sense,
 Then, Towzer, do him justice

The change in Prior's political sentiments did

not pass unnoticed. He turned, says Pope, from a strong whig (which he had been when most with Lord Halifax) to a violent tory, and did not care to converse with any whigs after, any more than Rowe did with Tories.

In 1711, Prior was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of France, for the purpose of negotiating a peace. In a few weeks he returned, bringing with him Monsieur Mesnagei, and the Abbe Gualtier. As the whole of this transaction was private, Prior and his companions were seized at Canterbury,¹ but immediately released by the queen's orders. The meetings were held at Prior's house, who was joined with the Privy Council in the commission to sign the articles, after the agreement, and who would have been joined by the two ministers at Utrecht, but the president, Lord Strafford, not willing to act with a person of so mean an extraction as Prior,² the business of trade was committed to the Lord Privy Seal, the letters of St John and the queen, however, sufficiently evince their conviction of Prior's knowledge and services, especially in matters of trade. In 1712, he went to Paris, it is

¹ See account of Prior's arrest at *Deal*, in Scott's ed. of Swift, vol. ii. p. 356, and Annals of Queen Anne's Reign, p. 231, and vol. iv. p. 59.

² Swift says in his Journal to Stella,—'I dined with Lady Betty. I hear Prior's commission is passed to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the peace. And so I must go see his Excellency, 'tis a noble advancement, but they could do no less, after sending him to France. *Lord Strafford is as proud as hell*, and how he will bear one of Prior's mean both on an equal character with him, I know not.'

supposed with Lord Bolingbroke, to arrange those matters which remained unsettled at Utrecht. He had the appointments of an ambassador, though he did not assume the character till after the departure of the Duke of Shrewsbury. In October, he returned to England bearing a private letter from the French King¹ to the queen, and returned in November. He remained at Paris in the character of a public minister for some months after the accession of George the First, when he was succeeded by Lord Stan, who took possession of all his papers². The proceedings of the new ministry against all who had any concern in the negotiations of the peace of Utrecht, were suf-

¹ 'Prior was personally acceptable to Louis the XIVth, and well known to Boileau.' See Scott's Swift, iv p 75.

² 'Prior had manifested much weakness at the time of Bolingbroke's attendance, his conduct was at least equivocal, if not treacherous, and it is said that it was the news, that he was returning from France, prepared to discover all he knew, and to save himself by the sacrifice of his friend, that prompted, or at least accelerated, Bolingbroke's sudden flight. Whether Prior really meant to implicate his patron, admits, however, of much doubt. His evidence entirely disappointed the whigs, who had much relied on it, and they vented their wrath by the imprisonment of the poet for contempt and perjury. We are not possessed of Bolingbroke's opinion of his conduct at this juncture, it probably caused a coolness between them, and there is no evidence that they ever again corresponded but from the manner in which he mentions Prior's death, which happened before Bolingbroke's return to England, we may conclude that if he really considered his conduct to be treacherous, he felt rather pity than resentment for the traitor.' Cooke's Life of Bolingbroke, vol ii p 19.

In one of his letters, Bolingbroke says,—'My friendship, dear Matt shall never fail thee, employ it all, and continue to love Bolingbroke.' See Cori vol iii p 361.

ficient to put him on his guard, and made him expect the storm that soon followed. His letters to Bolingbroke about this time are full of anxiety and despondence. His private fortune was unsecured, he had nothing but the irregularly paid salary of his situation, and in his public capacity, he saw the long-gathered storm of a hostile party ready to overwhelm him. On his arrival in England in March 1715, he was immediately taken up by an order of the council, and committed to the hands of a messenger. In April he underwent a short examination before the privy council, and at the conclusion was removed from his own house, to that of the messenger. Walpole made an impeachment against him, and he was ordered into close custody and no person was admitted to see him without leave of the speaker. He was also, in 1717, excepted out of the Act of Grace, notwithstanding he was soon after discharged without any fresh prosecution or trouble. The arrears of his expenses when allowed, had been procured for him by Lord Halifax, after great difficulty and delay. He wrote an account of the proceedings at his examination before the committee, which is to be found in his memoirs. His defence is left unfinished, and in what was done, he has not touched on one great objection, made particularly by Lord Bolingbroke and himself that they were most *unseasonably witty* in the interludes of the most serious and important negotiations. The fact is, the orders received by the negotiators at Utrecht from the ministry in England respecting the conditions of the peace, and other articles dependent

on it, do not appear to have been very clearly expounded. Lord Oxford's peace was wittily, though irreverently said, 'to be the peace of God—for it passed all human understanding'¹ Prior mentions several difficulties on the articles of commerce which fell to his share — 'We had like, ~~he~~ said, to have made an Athanasian business of it at Utrecht, by that explanation of our own way of underrating our own commerce. Their letters to you are full of surmises and doubts that all was unhinged, and their letters to us again, that explanations, however made, were only to save appearances, and signified nothing. This melange, I say, and my endeavour to understand it, had like to make me run mad, if the Duke of Shrewsbury's good sense, and M. de Torcy's, not only good sense, but right understanding, had not redressed us!' In another place, Prior, who I believe was not a very skilful, or successful negotiator, calls it,—The d—d peace of Utrecht

¹ At length great Anna said—'Let discord cease,'

She said, the world obey'd, and all was peace

So sang Pope in his Windsor Forest—his commentator, Dr T. Warton, observes,—It may gratify a curious reader to see an extract of a letter of Prior to Lord Bolingbroke, written from Paris, May 18, 1713, concerning a medal that was to be struck on the Peace of Utrecht, so highly celebrated in this passage, communicated to me by favour of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland,—"I dislike your medal with the motto *Compositis venerantur armis*—I will have one of my own design, the queen's bust, surrounded with laurel, and with this motto, *Annæ, Aug. felici Pacificæ*, Peace in a triumphal car, and the words, *Pax missa per orbem*, this is ancient, this is simple, this is sense. Rosier shall execute it, in a manner not seen in England since Simon's time"—See Warton's Pope, vol. 1 p. 133

With the fall of the tory ministry, a fall as much owing to their own selfish intrigues and unprincipled designs, as to the power of the whigs, Prior's connection with public life and political cares was terminated. It is apparent from his correspondence that he had for some time foreseen his fall, though he had no power of providing against its consequences. He left his diplomatic honours as poor as when he first assumed them. He spent the remainder of his days at a small villa, called Down Hall, in Essex, which his old patron Lord Oxford gave him for his life. His chief pecuniary resources were drawn from his Fellowship.¹ Having finished his *Solomon* on the Vanity of the World, he collected a volume of his poems,²

¹ 'Prior hates his commission of the Customs because it spoils his wit. He says, he dreams of nothing but cockets and dockets, and diawbacks, and other jargon, words of the Custom House.'—Swift to Stella

² 'Our friend Prior, not having had the vicissitude of human things before his eyes, is likely to end his days in as foilorn a state as any other poet has done before him, if his friends do not take more care of him, than he did of himself. Therefore, to prevent the evil, which we see is coming on very fast, we have a project of printing his *Solomon*, and other poetical works by subscription, one guinea to be paid in hand, and the other at the delivery of the book. He, Arbuthnot, Pope, and Gay are with me and remember you. It is our joint bequest that you will endeavour to procure some subscriptions. You will give your receipts for the money you receive, and when you return it hither, you shall have others in lieu. There are no papers printed here, nor any advertisement to be published, for the whole matter is to be managed by friends, in such a manner as shall be least shocking to the dignity of a plenipotentiary.' Letter from Erasmus Lewis to Swift, v. *Swift's Works*, vol. xi. p. 460, ed. Nichols

and dedicated them to the Earl of Dorset, as a memento of his former patronage. The price of the volume, a handsome folio, was two guineas, and it produced four thousand. Soon after he formed a very judicious design of writing a history of his own time, which, doubtless, would have contained some valuable and authentic materials, as he was a near spectator, as well as active agent in all the most important political occurrences, till the dissolution of the toy ministry. A lingering fever, however, put a period to his existence, Sept 18, 1721, in the 58th year of his age. He died at Wimpole, near Cambridge, the seat of Lord Oxford at the time, but which was subsequently purchased by the Yorkes. He was buried, at his own desire, in Westminster Abbey, and five hundred pounds were set apart by him in his will, to erect a monument to his memory. The bust was executed by Coiveaux, and the Latin inscription, which is much too long, written by Dr Friend ¹.

Prior appears to have had a *tendresse* towards a lady called Mrs Elizabeth Cox, whom he left residuary legatee in his will and who is described as humoursome and imperious. This, however, poets, and other than poets have borne before and since the days of Prior. But Mrs Cox was without any share of that beauty, which, in the eye of a man of imagination and taste, is a 'pearl of great price,' and which at least is some compensation for the inconvenience of female caprice. Against ill temper, and ill looks combined, I know nothing but a resignation to fate, and a conviction

¹ See Appendix No I

that misery has no other arrows so cruel, and so malignant in store Prior left his college a set of books of the value of £200, to be chosen out of his library, and his own picture by La Belle, together with that of Lord Jersey The books are said to be in very superb bindings, and the portrait represents him as an ambassador very richly dressed It was said to be a present to Prior from Louis XIV and cost a hundred pistoles

Prior, I am afraid, was not a more able negotiator than the ministers who employed him, but he was a warm partizan, and privately as well as politically attached to the Earl of Oxford Many of his letters are to be found in the Bolingbroke correspondence, but 'Prior,' says Mr Coxe,¹

¹ See Coxe's Life of Sir R Walpole, vol 1 p 761, who adds,—'His friend Steele was wholly incapable of application, and Addison was a miserable secretary of state' Pope says, 'Prior was nothing out of verse, and was less fit for business than even Addison, though he prized himself much upon his talents for it What a simple thing was it to say upon his tombstone, that he was writing a history of his own times' he could not write in a style fit for history, and I dare say he never had set down a word toward any such thing' Swift, however, calls Mr Prior a person of great distinction, not only on account of his wit, but for his abilities in the management of affairs See last years of Q Anne, p 78, ed Nichols See Cooke's Life of Bolingbroke, vol 1 p 165 In a letter from Ld Bolingbroke to Q Anne, Sept 20, 1711, he writes, 'My Lord Treasurer moved, and all my lords were of the same opinion, that Mr Prior should be added to those who are empowered to sign • The reason for which is, because he having personally treated with Mons de Torcy, is the best witness we can produce of the sense in which the general preliminary engagements are entered into Besides which, as he is the best versed in matters of trade of all your majesty's servants, who have been trusted in this secret, if you shall

‘made but an indifferent negotiator’ His contemporaries have supplied us with little information as to the lighter parts of his life His deportment seemed to be gay, and his conversation humorous and pleasant One of his answers to a vain coxcomb of a Frenchman is worth reporting ~~Prior~~ Prior was at the opera seated next to a person who accompanied with his voice the principal singer, Prior began abusing the performer in the strongest terms of reproach, till the Frenchman expostulated with him for censuring a person of acknowledged merit ‘I know all that,’ said Prior, ‘mais il chante si haut, que je ne sçauois vous entendre’ In a French company, when every one sang a little song or stanzas, of which the burden was given,—*Bannissons la Mélancolie*,—when it came to his turn to sing, after the performance of a young lady, he produced these extempore and elegant lines —

Mais cette voix, et ces beaux yeux
Font Cupidon trop dangereux,
Et je suis triste quand je crie
Bannissons la mélancolie

Prior never had much money at command, and either by reason that he had not wherewithal to purchase the vernal favours of the higher class of beauties, perhaps from indolence, or perhaps from

think fit to employ him in the future treaty of commerce, it will be of consequence that he has been a party concerned in concluding that convention, which must be the rule of this treaty’ In one of his letters to Ld Bolingbroke, he signs himself—*M Prior, animal peregrine missum ad men-
tiendum R P crusâ*

a naturally inferior taste, he is said to have been coarse and low in his amours. Prior, says Pope, was not a right good man. He used to bury himself for whole days and nights together with a poor mean creature, and often drank hard. He left most of his effects to the poor woman he kept company with—his Chloe. Every body knows what a wretch she was, I think she had been a little ale-house keeper's wife, and Spence adds, 'that after the death of her friend the Poet, she became the wife of a country cobbler.' Arbuthnot wrote to Mr Watkins—"Prior had a narrow escape by dying, for if he had lived he had married a blim-stone bitch, one Bessy Cox, that keeps an alehouse in Long Acre. Her husband died about a month ago, and Prior has left his estate between his servant Jonathan Drift,¹ and Bessy Cox. Lewis got drunk with punch with Bess night before last. Do not you say where you had this news of Prior. I hope all my mistresses' (Q. Anne's) ministers will not behave themselves so. We are to have a bowl of punch at Bessy Cox's. She would fain have put it upon Lewis that she was his (Prior's) Emma. She owned *Flanders Jane* was his Chloe. I know of no security against this dotage in bachelors but to repent of their misspent time, and marry with speed"—The Duchess Dowager of Portland (says Hannah More) was Prior's noble, lively little Peggy. Dr. Johnson calls his Chloes duty drabs and despicable, who stole his plate and ran away. Richardson says, Prior would leave Pope and Swift,

¹ V. p. xxxi 'Adrian Drift, his executor'

and smoke his pipe with a common soldier, and his wife in Long Acre. Yet if we believe Swift, Prior was much loved and esteemed both by Bolingbroke and Hailey, as he well deserved, upon account of every virtue that can qualify a man for private conversation. In another place he commends his talent as a punster. Mr Hazlitt says, 'Some of Prior's bon mots are the best that are recorded.' Johnson, however, considers that his opinions were correct and right, though his life was loose and sensual—a distinction rather dangerous for a moralist to maintain, unless he believes our reason to be unaffected by our passions and our will—and that the integrity of the mind can long coexist with the degradation of the appetites, the impurity of the affections, and the seductive wanderings of the heart. From such anecdotes as the above, as well as from his works, we should judge our poet to have been a person of an easy, indolent, and careless turn of mind, who having passed through the business of his early life, and acquired an independence of fortune by the kindness of his friends, spent the remainder of his days in a leisure, where amusement could be acquired with the least trouble, and with indifference towards all who censured the indelicacy of his choice, and the coarseness of his company. In one of Bolingbroke's letters to Sir Thomas Hanmer, he writes—"If I have the honour of a line from you, pray give me some account of Mat's private life. Once I was in the gentleman's secret, but his last dispatch contains, in almost a ream of paper, nothing but solemn accounts of baseness, such as made me expect to find Jo Weiden

instead of Mat Prior at the bottom of the voluminous epistle. We hear much of a *certain eloped nun*¹ who has supplanted the nut-brown maid."

Many years after Prior's death there appeared a small volume called—The History of his own time, compiled from the original manuscripts² of his late Excellency Matthew Prior, Esq. It was copied for the press by Mr Adrian Drift, his executor, and is dedicated to Lord Oxford. After his death, they came into possession of Charles Foreman, Esq. who had intended to publish them, but dying before his design was executed, the papers were delivered to Mr Bancks. As the author of the article on Prior's life in the Biographia Britannica observes, "Notwithstanding all this parade, upon the perusal, very little of Mr Prior's writing will be found in this piece." Of Prior's personal appearance I am not aware that any description has been given. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, incidentally mentions, that he walked to make himself fat, and that he generally had a cough,³ and Lord Bolingbroke, in a letter to M. de Torcy, writes—"Au surplus, vous voulez bien que je me remette à ce que j'aurai l'honneur de vous écrire en deux

¹ This person is alluded to in a subsequent letter of Prior, as his *réligieuse défioguer*.

² The title page has this motto underneath—"I had rather be thought a good Englishman, than the best poet, or greatest scholar, that ever wrote." Matt Prior.

³ "The days are now long enough to walk in the park after dinner, and so I do whenever it is fair. This walking is a strange remedy. Mr Prior walks to make himself fat, and I to bring myself down. He has generally a cough, which he only calls a cold. We often walk round the park together." Journ. to Stella, book xiv. 361.

jours d'ici par son Excellence Matthieu Je crois que vous le trouverez instruit à finir toutes les choses, et que malgré sa physionomie, qui n'est pas des plus heureuses, il ne sera pas perdu pour le coup," and in a subsequent one, speaking also of Matthieu, he says, "*Ce visage de bois ne commença son voyage que Lundi prochain,*" and his correspondent, in one of his answers, observes, "Vous vous avez renvoyé, my lord, sous l'extérieur de Matthieu, le véritable fils de Mons Bays il ne lui manque que de remplir la verre de son père Il est d'ailleurs aussi Hollandois, et je crois beaucoup plus opiniâtre" But we must now turn to his poetry

Dr Johnson¹ has observed, that Prior's works may be considered *distinctly* as comprising Tales, Love verses, occasional Poems, the Alma, and the Solomon Taking then this distribution, we may observe, that in his *Tales*, he has caught the quaint humour and comic power of Fontaine, the sly archness, the freedom of expression, and the natural graces of composition Some grossness, indeed, which belonged to the original, and which were the dregs of a former age, and not rejected by the levity of his, still remain,² the books from which

¹ On Johnson's criticism on Prior, see Cowper's Letters, vol. 1 p. 318, second series, 8vo

² Of Hans Carvel, Goldsmith says,—'This bagatelle, for which, by the bye, Prior has got his greatest reputation, was a tale told in all the old Italian collection of jests, and borrowed from thence by Fontaine It had been translated once or twice before in English, yet was never regarded till it fell into the hands of Mr Prior A strong instance how much every thing is improved in the hands of a man of genius' See B. of Engl. Poetry, ii. 58

both Prior and the French poet borrowed their droll and humorous narrations were seldom free from a licentiousness that was used as a foundation for wit. It would, however, be difficult to say how such stories could be more gracefully or agreeably told.

Dr. Johnson thinks that Prior is less happy in his amorous effusions, and he compares them to Cowley's artificial sorrows. But in the first place, there is an ease and simple elegance in them which Cowley seldom possesses. In some there is a softness and tenderness of complaint conveyed with the utmost felicity of expression, and for the classical and mythological allusions, they are gaily and sportingly inserted, introduced with some happy allusion, and accompanied by some agreeable and unexpected turn. To shut out all allusions to the beautiful fictions of ancient mythology, would be to rob poetry of one of its richest provinces, a province created by the finest genius, and embellished by the most captivating fancy.

The serious odes of Prior are totally wanting in lyrical power. Without possessing the strict orderly arrangement which belongs to the model and form of lyric poetry, they are also devoid of the fire, the abruptness, the bold transitions, the change of numbers, the figures, which the ode demands. Prior uses the word ode in a very unusual and unrestricted sense. His ode to Col. G. Villiers is an elegy, and written in the common heroic lines, one merit it possesses in having furnished Pope with the conclusion of his Epistle from Heloise to

Abelard¹ His Epistle to Boileau is sprightly and elegant and his burlesque on the same poet's ode on Namur, is executed with infinite wit and taste Of Prior's epigrams it is sufficient praise to say that they are among the best which we possess, and are found in every collection for many of them he is believed to be indebted to the French Dr Johnson discovered the Thief and Cordelier in the almost forgotten poems of George Sabinus The translation of Callimachus is stiff and hard, indeed the severe and highly wrought style of the original was unsuited to Prior's lighter pen In his ode in the manner of Spenser, he has totally destroyed the beautiful system of versification in which the bard of Mulla enshrined his Fairy Queen, and adopted, by way of improvement, one consisting of two quatrains, and ending with an heroic verse and an alexandrine, a poor and wretched substitute for the linked sweetness, and the finely suspended harmony of the original Prior's well known tale of Henry and Emma² appears to me much in-

¹ Prior's ode on the Queen's death may be traced in Collins's Ode to Thomson and a feather from his poem 'the Dove,' has dropped into Gray's long story From Prior, says Mr Southey, Pope adopted some of the most conspicuous artifices of his verse See Spec of Eng Poets, i p 222 Malone supposes that Prior may have written the epitaph on Cecil, fifth Earl of Exeter See it in Scott's *Diogenes*, vol xi 191 The Judgment of Venus, in Prior's works, is said to be written by Mr Harcourt See Dunster's ed of Philips' *Cyder*, p 96 See some poems supposed to be by Prior, in Nichols' *Select Poems* vol iv p 46—55, also a Latin poem on the marriage of George, Prince of Denmark, and the Lady Anne, vol vii p 93

² On the original ballad of Henry and Emma, see *Censura Literaria*, vol vi p 114 It is but fair to say, that

ferior to the original ballad, as it wants its freshness and simplicity. The subject is drawn out in continued accusation, and concession, to a length that fatigues. The tenderness and feeling are smothered in a cloud of words lost in general reflections and maxims of morality, and destroyed by the fanciful and ingenious images which are brought to illustrate them. The whole is too much in the style of the *Pastor fido*, and the Italian pastorals. The utmost praise must be given to the elegance of the diction, and the easy and varied flow of the numbers: but the whole piece is too artificial and elaborate. It seems rather a combat of skill and ingenuity, a desire to torment and to perplex, than a trial of anxious and mistrusting love and per-

Cowper's authority as regards this poem is against the editor, and therefore it is given in this note. 'But what shall we say of his rusty-rusty remarks upon Henry and Emma? I agree with him, that morally considered, both the knight and his lady were bad characters, and that each exhibits an example which ought not to be followed. The man dissimulates in a way that would have justified the woman had she renounced him, and the woman resolves to follow him at the expense of delicacy, propriety, and even modesty itself. But when the critic calls it a dull dialogue, who will believe him? There are few readers of poetry of either sex in this country who cannot remember how that enchanting piece has bewitched them, who do not know, that instead of finding it tedious, they have been so delighted with the romantic turn of it, as to have overlooked all its defects, and to have given it a consecrated place in their memories without ever feeling it a burthen.' See Letter, Jan 17, 1782. As regards Dr Johnson's criticisms on Prior, there is much that is correct, and much not exactly to the purpose. It is clear that he preferred without labour, drawing on his general stores of criticism for remark, to reading Prior with diligence and exactness. His *Lives of the Poets* always show his vigour of intellect, sometimes the imperfection of his knowledge, sometimes his prejudice, and too often his indolence

haps, after all, the impression from the moral is not satisfactory. The repeated and increasing sacrifices which the lover demands, would hardly be compatible with that female dignity and fine sense of honour, which is built on a proud consciousness of innocence, and without which love cannot be supported.

Of the poem of *Solomon*,¹ the general opinion seems to be correct. It may indeed be studied by the poetical artist, for the flow and harmony of its polished versification, and its beautifully selected and finished language,² but it is too long, too uniform, and too serious and majestic. The weighty and massive wisdom, the axiomatic and pregnant brevity of the original, are diffused into a flowing eloquence and weakened by ornamental diction. The current of the story moves languidly along and wants that variety of embellishment, and that force of illustration, which draws its examples from the history of men and of society, and which Pope so happily introduces into the *Essay on Man*—

To point a moral, or adorn a tale

¹ Cowper considers 'the *Solomon* to be the best poem, whether we consider the subjects of it, or the execution, that he ever wrote.' Letter to Unwin, Jan. 5, 1782.

² There is one piece of absurdity in the second book of *Solomon*, which one would have thought the taste of Prior would have rejected. *Abra* is going to give a dinner to Solomon.

Abra invites—the nation is the guest
To have the honour of each day sustain'd,
The woods are traversed, and the lakes are drain'd,
Arabia's wilds, and Egypt's are explored,
The edible creation decks the board,
Hardly the Phoenix scapes!

Of the *Alma*,¹ the only defects appear to be in its rambling and inconclusive plan. Though formed (it is said) upon the model of *Hudibras*, there is sufficient originality to redeem it from the servility of a copy. Inferior in its pregnant brevity of wit, and unexpected quaintness of allusion, but far excelling it in easy and graceful turns of thought and in the unaffected clearness of its language, which flows on with perfect ease, as if totally unembarrassed by the restraints of rhyme,

¹ Mr Pope said that the *Alma* of Prior was the only work that, abating its excessive scepticism, he could wish to have been the author of. Yet so unable, said he, are authors to make a true estimate of what they write, either from the fondness of their subject, or the pains it costs them in the composition, that Prior, asking him soon after the publication of his works by subscription how he liked his *Solomon*, he replied,—Your *Alma* is a masterpiece. The other, with great impatience and resentment, replied,—“What, do you tell me of my *Alma*, a loose and hasty scribble to relieve the tedious hours of imprisonment, while in the messenger’s hand.”—This judgment of his friend occasioned these two satiric lines in the small poem of the *Impertinent* (The Conversation)

Indeed, poor Solomon in rhyme
Was much too grave to be sublime

See Ruffhead’s *Life of Pope*, 8vo p 482 Goldsmith says, (see his *Beauties of Eng Poets*, vol II p 205) “What Prior meant by this poem I can’t understand. By the Greek motto to it, one would think it was either to laugh at the subject or his reader. There are some parts of it very fine, and let them save the badness of the rest.” Shenstone observed, “that Pope never mentions Prior, though so handsomely spoken of in the *Alma*. One might imagine that Mr Pope, indebted as he was to Prior for such numberless beauties, should have readily repud this poetical obligation. This can only be imputed to pride, or partly cunning, but Prior’s name twice occurs in the *Dunciad*, B II C 124, 125 though but slightly

of Prior's larger poems it is undoubtedly the most perfect

To Prior must be allotted the praise of giving a grace and delicacy of finish to our versification, which alone was wanting among the improvements introduced by Dryden, and in which he was scarcely inferior to Pope. In this respect, compared to Prior, Denham and Waller¹ appear rugged and unfinished. To this refinement, Prior was probably led by his familiarity with the French poets, and by his choice, like them, of those light and *miniature* subjects, which derive half their merit from minuteness of finish, and delicacy of touch. It would appear, at first sight, that he was more defective in the accuracy of his rhymes,² than might have been supposed; but a very great latitude had been allowed in that respect, till Pope's example, stimulated by Swift's fastidiousness, corrected the evil: the few hemistichs which he introduces in his Solomon, were probably intended to relieve the monotony of the piece. Prior perhaps cannot be called a *great* poet³ but he

¹ Our poetry was not quite harmonized in Waller's time so that this which would be now *looked upon as a slovenly sort of versification*, was, with respect to the time in which it was written, almost a prodigy of harmony — Goldsmith, *Beauties of Eng. Poetry*, ii 91

² The chief are—has, face—means, intends—carvel, barrill—relief, life—flowns, surrounds—voice, noise—kindness, fineness—lawn, man—proclaim, swain—such rhymes as *way* and *sea* were allowed. Pope always rhymes *tea* to such words: it was then pronounced as in French.

³ See verses by Prior to Lady Henrietta Harley, not in the common edition of his works, in Scott's ed. of Swift, vol. xvi p. 328

has the merit of writing in a style and manner formed with such taste and skill,¹ with such knowledge of the laws of poetry, and such attention to the choice of words, and beauty of language, as to prove that he was a great proficient in his art. In his own lively, picturesque, and gay manner, he is still unrivalled, and he may justly be called the first poet of the *dressed* age of poetry, who brought to perfection the polished ease, the vivacity and graces of the French school

¹ Pope mentions Prior in the list which he drew up of writers who might serve as authorities for poetical language, it was begun twice, but left imperfect. There were but nine mentioned, and two of these only in the burlesque style — Spenser, Shakespeare, Fletcher, Waller, Butler, Dryden, *Prior*, Swift — Spence's *Anecdotes*, p. 311

APPENDIX.

I *Inscription on Prior's Monument in Westminster Abbey, by Dr Friend.*

Sui temporis Historiam meditante
Paulatim obrepens Febris
Operi simul et vitæ filum abripuit
Sep 18 An Dom 1721 ætat 57

H S E

Vir eximius

Serenissimus

Regi Gulielmo, Reginæque Mariæ

In congressione fœderatorum

Hagæ Anno 1690 celebrata

Deinde Magnæ Britanniæ Legatis

Tum iis

Qui Anno 1697 Pacem Ryswicki confecerunt

Tum iis

Qui apud Gallos Annis proximis Legationem obierunt

Eodem etiam Anno 1697 in Hibernia

Secretarius

Necnon in utroque honorabili confessu

Eorum

Qui Anno 1700 ordinandis commerci negotiis

Quique Anno 1711 dirigendis Portorii rebus

Præsidebant

Commissionarius

Postremo

Ab Anna

Felicissimæ Memoræ Reginæ

Ad Ludovicum XIV Galliæ Regem

Missus Anno 1711

De Pace stabilienda

(Pace etiamnum diu ante

Diuque ut boni jam omnes sperant diutius)

Cum summa potestate Legatus

Matthæus Prior Aîmiger

Qui

Hos omnes, quibus cumulatus est, titulos

Humanitatis, ingenii, eiuditionis laude

Superavit

Cui enim nascenti faciles amiserunt mûsæ

Hunc Puerum Schola hic regia perpoliuit

Juvenem in collegio S'ti Johannis

Cantabrigia Optimis scientiis instruxit

Vnum denique auxit, et perfecit

Multa cum vniis Principibus consuetudo

Ita natus, ita institutus,

A vatam choro, avelli nunquam potuit

Sed solebat sæpe reum Civilium gravitatem,

Amœniorum literarum studiis condire

Et cum omne adeo Poetices genus

Haud infeliciter tentaret

Tum in fabellis concinne lepideque texendis

Mnus Artifex

Neminem habuit parcm

Hæc liberalis animi oblectamenta

Quam nullo illi labore constiterint

Facile n perspicere, quibus usus est Amici

Apud quod Urbanitatem et leporum plenus

Cum ad rem quæcunque forte incidat

Aptè, vniè copiosèque alludeat
 Interea nihil quæsitum, nihil vi expressum
 Videbatur

Sed omnia ultio effluere
 Et quasi jugi e fonte affatim exuberare
 Ita suos tandem dubios reliquit
 Essetne in Scriptis Poeta elegantior
 An in Convictu, Comes jucundior

II *Extract from Warton's Pope on the MSS of Prior*

'Our friend Dan Prior told, you know,
 A tale extremely à propos'

I HAVE frequently wondered how sparing Pope has been in general in his praises of *Prior*, especially as the latter was the intimate friend of Swift and Lord Oxford. I imagine this reserve is owing principally to some satirical epigrams that Prior wrote on Atterbury. The *Alma* is not the only composition of Prior, in which he has displayed a knowledge of the world, and of human nature. For I was once permitted to read a curious manuscript, late in the hands of her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of Portland, containing essays and dialogues of the dead, on the following subjects by Prior.

- 1 Heads for a Treatise on Learning
- 2 • Essay on Opinion
- 3 A Dialogue between Charles the Fifth and Heraclitus the Grammarian
- 4 Betwixt Locke and Montaigne
- 5 The Vicar of Bray and Sir Thomas More

6 Oliver Cromwell and his Porter.¹

If these pieces were published, Prior would appear to be as good a prose writer, as a poet. It seems to be growing a little fashionable to decry his great merits as a poet. They who do this, seem not sufficiently to have attended to his admirable ode to Mr Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax. His ode to the Queen, 1706, and his epistle and ode to Boileau. Most of his tales, the *Alma* here mentioned, the *Henry* and *Emma* (in which surely are many strokes of tenderness and pathos), and his *Solomon*, a poem which, however faulty in its plan, has yet very many noble and finished passages, and which has been so elegantly and classically translated by Dobson, as to reflect honour on the College of Winchester, where he was educated, and where he translated the first book as a school exercise. I once heard him lament, that he had not at that time read *Lucretius*, which would have given a richness, and variety, and force

¹ See Spence's *Anecdotes*, p. 48. Prior kept every thing by him, even to all his school exercises. There is a manuscript collection of this kind, in his servant Drift's hands, which contains at least half as much as all his published works. And there are nine or ten copies of verses among them, which I thought much better than several things he himself published. In particular, I remember there was a dialogue of about two hundred verses, between *Apollo* and *Daphne*, which pleased me as much as anything of his I ever read. There are also four dialogues in prose, between persons of characters very strongly opposed to one another, which I thought very good. One of them was between *Charles the Fifth* and his tutor *Adrian*. The sixth, to show the different turns of a person who had studied human nature, only in his closet, and of one who had rambled all over *Europe*. Another, between *Montaigne* and *Locke*, on a most regular and a very loose way of thinking. A third, between *O Cromwell* and his mad *Porter*, and the fourth between *St Thomas More* and the *Vicar of Bray* — *Pope*

to his verses, the only fault of which seems to be a monotony, and want of different pauses, occasioned by translating a poem in rhyme, which he avoided in his Milton. It is one mark of a poem intrinsically good that it is capable of being well translated. The political conduct of Prior was blamed on account of the part he took in the famous partition treaty, but in some valuable memoirs of his life, written by the honourable Mr. Montagu, his friend, which were also in the possession of the Dutchess Dowager of Portland, this conduct is clearly accounted for, and amply defended. In those memoirs are many curious and interesting particulars of the history of that time.

In a curious and original letter which I have read, by the favour of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland, Prior speaks thus slightly of the *veracity* of the celebrated Earl of Peterborough to Lord Oxford, Feb. 10, 1714—"Lord Peterborough," says he, "is gone from Genoa in an open boat—that's *one*, 300 miles by sea—that's *two*, that he was forced ashore twenty times by tempests and majorkeens, to lie among the rocks—that's—*how many*, my lord treasurer?"

III *From Bolingbroke's Correspondence* 4 vols 8vo

Sept 1712 * * * What I trouble you with is, you see, a parcel of letters, which have been brought hither, and were left during my writing from Fontainebleau. They are, I believe, of no great worth, and might have staid on this side for ever. Indeed, they had like to have done so, for your friend Matt has for fifty hours past had a *trousse-galante dans toutes les formes*, and I was of opinion that I was

going *ad Palamedem, ad Ulysses, et Heroas* (I have changed this opinion these twelve hours past, and I hope to live with Lord Treasurer and Lord Bolingbroke, who are e'en as good company, why do I not hear from you all ?

Jan 1713—Matt to Henry—I have heard no more from the Congress at Utrecht, than if it were the council of Jerusalem. What last I had from you thence, I faithfully transferred to you, expecting your orders thereupon. If you agree with the proposal of Newfoundland, which is the same you and I (N B this is Matt and Harry) laid down and if we can take 1664 for our plan, in order to reduce the traffic to that sea, the peace is made. Otherwise I see no shore. Not but that I am ready to swim as long as you please *in alto mari or super altum mare*, for that you will remember was a point of grammar long discussed as we some other points, arrogat, or assumpsit, and—parlons d'autres choses * * * I have made you compliments to my Lady Dutchess, and thank you for the hint as to the morbié in truffles¹ 'Non sunt contemnendæ quasi parva, sine quibus magna constare non possunt'

April 8, 1713 * * *

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SHROPSBURY

(With Montaign's Essays inclosed in the above Letter)

DICTATE, oh, mighty judge, what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold thy pen

¹ This passage alludes to some truffles which he had sent to Q. Anne

Though ages thus I might presume to live,
And from the transcript of thy prose receive
What my own short liv'd verse can never give

Thus should fair Britain, with a gracious smile,
Receive the work, the venerable isle,
For more than treaties made, should bless my toil

No longer hence the Gallic style prefer'd,
Wisdom in English idiom should be heard,
While Shrewsbury told the world when Montagne err'd

—Are they good? What think you of an oak, which
is Britain, a trophy of arms at the bottom of it, a
wreath of palm hung on the tree, over the trophy,
innumerus potior

1713, May 10 * * Brother Sm is here, very
well and hearty He tells me, you have rescued Cato
from Whigism I have spoke to Lord Chamberlain
concerning Booth, and I believe we may procure any
encouragement for him that is reasonable Note, *Cato*
means Addison, who, though by party a Whig, asso-
ciated with the principal men on the Tory side The
day on which the account of the peace arrived, he
dined with Bolingbroke

1713, Sept — Poor Dick Skelton dines sometimes, I
think, in York Buildings He has done so these three
years, but colic, spleen, and disappointment, sou-
people's digestion Pray persist in your good opinion
of him, my Lord, for he really deserves it from you
I have likewise engaged the Duke of Shrewsbury to
put in a kind word in his behalf, for what, in God's
name, do we translate our odes, and write our little
stuff, but to be able to do our friends some good? and
why is a man, who may be useful to the public, and
whose heart is with us, to be fallow till either we have

not the power to do him service, or till he wants health to enjoy our friendly offices? I wish I had a word from Lord Treasurer, but wishes are vain, and sighs cannot obtain, as Sir Car Scroop most elegantly expresses it * * *

1713. * * Adieu, my dear Lord, if at my return I may help you any way in your drudgery, the youngest clerk you have is not more at your command and if at the old hour of midnight after your drudgery, a cold blade-bone of mutton in Duke Street will go down scit olim, it, with all that belongs to the master of the house (except Nanny) is entirely yours Adieu May God bless you, men respect you, and women love you

1714, Jan 18 — The very apprehensions I felt from what you said of the Queen's being ill, though you added the news of her being recovered, gave my carcase a very ugly shock so much do my own fears naturally outweigh my joys, or plainer, so much am I rather a coward than a hero Good God! what a thousand things have I thought, since I received your letter, if that should happen, which one hates even to think of, what is to become of us? What sort of men are to be our taskmasters? and what sluices are we provided with, to save Great Britain from being overflowed? after what would become of us all? the thought, I grant you, is very mean, what would become of me? but humanity is frail and querulous If the prospect, therefore, of this evil, though, I hope, far removed, be dreadful to the masters of Mortimer Castle, Hinton St George, Stanton Harcourt, or Bucklebury, what must it be to friend Matt, qui oppressus inimicis et invidia, ærumnis et paupertate, morbis et annis, or, as it is upon the tombstone, sine goods, sine lands, sine riches? Why wont Lord Treasurer think of

this on^e half hour, since we may do it at any half hour, since he intends to do it, I believe and possibly, half an hour too late, will be as sorry as myself that it was not done? But if the Queen is well, hang all the rest Gaultier had alarmed this court, upon your letter I was glad to convince them that there was no ground for their apprehensions, your Lordship's letter giving so good an account of her majesty's indisposition being so happily past And accordingly I continued the appointment and invitation I had made to some of our friends to dine with me yesterday Monsieur could not, as he promised, come, the king having appointed him to wait on his majesty at Montⁱ But I had women, Croissy, Torcy, Bouzolles, and (as Madame Croissy had invited her, Lady Jersey) men, Card Polignac, Abbé Pompone, Count Croissy, and that gang Albergetti to sing accompagnement de musique, and every thing à l'honneur de l'Angleterre But under this mask of mirth—premit alto corde dolorem—till I hear from England more particularly, that the Queen's health is confirmed, &c

1714, April —By what I have sent you inclosed, I hope, my dear Lord Bolingbroke, I shall hear no more of sluices “till Shiloh comes” What are ye all doing in England, and (as these people ask me) who are the government? For my own part, I hear nothing from that merry island, but that you, I, and all our friends are called rogues and rascals all the day long, and in every coffee-house Quousque tandem? &c

MY DEAR LORD AND FRIEND, May 1, 1714
MATTHEW had never so great an occasion to write to Henry as now, it is noised here that I am soon to return The question that I wish I could answer to the many that ask, and to our friend Colbert

de Torcy (to whom I made your compliments in the manner you commanded) is, what is done for me, and to what I am recalled ? It may look like a bagatelle, what is to become of a philosopher like me but it is not such, what is to become of a person who had the honour to be chosen and sent hither, as intrusted in the midst of a war, with what the queen designed should make the peace. Returning with the Lord Bolingbroke, one of the greatest men in England, and one of the finest heads in Europe (as they say here, if true or not, n'importe) having been left by him in the greatest character, that of her majesty's plenipotentiary, exercising that power conjointly with the Duke of Shrewsbury, and solely after his departure. Having here received more distinguished honour than any minister, except an ambassador, ever did, and some which were never given to any, but who had that character, having had all the success that could be expected, having (God be thanked) spared no pains at a time, when the peace at home is voted safe and honourable, at a time when the Earl of Oxford is lord treasurer, and Lord Bolingbroke first secretary of state, this unfortunate person, I say, neglected, forgot, unnamed to any thing that may speak the queen satisfied with his services, or his friends concerned as to his fortune. Monsieur de Torcy put me quite out of countenance the other day, by a pity that wounded me deeper than ever did the cruelty of the late Lord Godolphin. He said he would write to Robin and Harri about me. God forbid, my lord, that I should need any foreign intercession, or owe the least to any Frenchman living, besides decency of behaviour, and the returns of common civility. Some say I am to go to Baden, others, that I am to be added to the commissioners for settling the commerce. In all cases, I am ready, but in the mean time,—*dic aliquid de tribus*

capitula. Neither of these two are, I presume, honours or rewards, neither of them (let me say to my dear Lord Bolingbroke, and let him not be angry with me) are what Duft¹ may aspire to, and what Mr Whitworth, who was his fellow clerk, has or may possess. I am far from desiring to lessen the great merit of the gentleman I named, for I heartily esteem and love him. But in this trade of ours, my lord, in which you are the general, as in that of the soldiery, there is a certain right acquired by time and long service. You would do any thing for your queen's service, but you would not be contented to descend and be degraded to a charge no way proportioned to that of secretary of state, any more than Mr Ross, though he would charge a party with a halberd in his hand would be content all his life after to be a servant. Was my Lord Dartmouth, from secretary returned again to be commissioner of trade, or from secretary of war, would Frank Gwin think himself kindly used to be returned again to be commissioner. In short, my lord, you have put me above myself, and if I am to return to myself, I shall return to something very discontented and uneasy. I am sure, my Lord, you will make the best use you can of this hint for my good. If I am to have any thing, it will certainly be for her majesty's service, and the credit of my friends in the ministry, that it be done before I am recalled from hence, lest the world may think either that I have merited to be disgraced, or that you dare not stand by me. If nothing is to be done *fiat voluntas Dei*. I have writ to Lord Treasurer on this subject, and having implored your kind intercession, I promise you, it is the last remonstrance of the kind I will ever make. Adieu! my Lord! all honour, health and pleasure to you.

Yours ever, MATT

¹ His secretary

MY DEAR LORD,

1714 Aug 7

I should be wanting in my duty and friendship to you, if I were silent upon a point, which for me, of all men, it is most dangerous to touch you will easily guess it is the differences, and as they are represented here, the open quarrels between my masters at Whitehall Who is in the wrong, or who is in the right, is not in my power at this distance to determine, but this thing, every one sees at this court, from Torcy to Countenvaux, as I believe they do in yours, from my Lord Chancellor to Mianmont, that the honour of our nation daily diminishes, and the credit of the ministers most particularly suffers I would expatiate upon this topic, if I did not write to a man of your superior sense, and I need make no excuse for touching upon it, because, I am sure, I write to a man who loves me and knows I love him I have one reason to wish an end to these misunderstandings, more than any man else, which is, that I foresee my own ruin inevitably fixed in their continuance, but be all that as it will, my Lord Bolingbroke shall never be ashamed of my conduct, or find me behave otherwise than as an honest and an English man

Am I to go to Fontainebleau? am I to come here? am I to be looked upon? am I to hang myself? from the present prospect of things, the latter begins to look most eligible Adieu! my Lord, God bless you! I am ever inviolably yours, MATI

Mons de Torcy has very severe, and I fear very exact accounts of us, we are all frightened out of our wits, upon the Duke of Marlborough's going into England

THE POEMS OF PRIOR.



TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE LIONEL, EARL OF
DORSET AND MIDDLESEX *

IT looks like no great compliment to your Lordship, that I prefix your name to this epistle, when, in the preface, I declare the book is published almost against my inclination. But, in all cases, my Lord, you have an hereditary right to whatever may be called mine. Many of the following pieces were written by the command of your excellent father, and most of the rest, under his protection and patronage.

The particular felicity of your birth, my Lord, the natural endowments of your mind, (which, without suspicion of flattery,) I may tell you, are very great, the good education with which these parts have been improved, and your coming into the world, and seeing men very early, make us expect from your Lordship all the good, which our hopes can form in favour of a young nobleman.

Afterwards created Duke of Dorset

Tu Marcellus eris,—Our eyes and our hearts are turned on you. You must be a judge and master of polite learning, a friend and patron to men of letters and merit, a faithful and able counsellor to your prince, a true patriot to your country, an ornament and honour to the titles you possess, and in one word, a worthy son to the great Earl of Dorset *

It is as impossible to mention that name, without desiring to commend the person, as it is to give him the commendations which his virtues

* Born 24th January, 1637, died 29th January, 1706. Mr. Walpole observes that "he was the finest gentleman in the voluptuous court of Charles the Second, and in the gloomy one of King William—he had as much wit as his first master, or his contemporaries, Buckingham and Rochester, without the royal want of feeling, the Duke's want of principles, or the Earl's want of thought. The latter said with astonishment, 'That he did not know how it was, but Lord Dorset might do any thing, and yet was never to blame'—It was not that he was free from the failings of humanity, but he had the tenderness of it too, which made every body excuse whom every body loved, for even the asperity of his verses seems to have been forgiven to 'The best good man, with the worst natur'd Muse'—This line is not more familiar than Lord Dorset's own poems, to all who have a taste for the genteel beauties of natural and easy verse, or than his Lordship's own bon mots, of which I cannot help repeating one of singular humour. Lord Craven was a proverb for officious whispers to men in power. On Lord Dorset's promotion, King Charles having seen Lord Craven pay his usual tribute to him, asked the former what the latter had been saying—the Earl replied gravely, 'Sir, my Lord Craven did me the honour to whisper, but I did not think it good manners to listen.' When he was dying, Congreve, who had been to visit him, being asked how he had left him, replied, 'faith, he slanders more wit than other people do in their best health'—*Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors* vol. ii. p. 96

deserved But I assure myself, the most agreeable compliment I can bring your Lordship, is to pay a grateful respect to your father's memory. And my own obligations to him were such, that the world must pardon my endeavouring at his character, however I may miscarry in the attempt.

A thousand ornaments and graces met in the composition of this great man, and contributed to make him universally beloved and esteemed The figure of his body was strong, proportionable, beautiful and were his picture well drawn, it must deserve the praise given to the portraits of Raphael, and, at once, create love and respect While the greatness of his mien informed men, they were approaching the nobleman, the sweetness of it invited them to come nearer to the patron There was in his look and gesture something that is more easily conceived than described, that gained upon you in his favour, before he spake one word His behaviour was easy and courteous to all, but distinguished and adapted to each man in particular, according to his station and quality His civility was free from the formality of rule, and flowed immediately from his good sense

Such were the natural faculties and strength of his mind, that he had occasion to borrow very little from education, and he owed those advantages to his own good parts, which others acquire by study and imitation His wit was abundant, noble, bold Wit in most writers is like a fountain in a garden, supplied by several streams brought through artificial pipes, and playing sometimes agreeably But the

Earl of Dorset's was a source rising from the top of a mountain, which forced its own way, and with inexhaustible supplies, delighted and enriched the country through which it passed. This extraordinary genius was accompanied with so true a judgment in all parts of fine learning, that whatever subject was before him, he discoursed as properly of it, as if the peculiar bent of his study had been applied that way, and he perfected his judgment by reading and digesting the best authors, though he quoted them very seldom,

Contemnebat potius literas, quam nesciebat

and rather seemed to draw his knowledge from his own stores, than to owe it to any foreign assistance

The brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper distinguished him in an age of great politeness, and at a court abounding with men of the finest sense and learning. The most eminent masters in their several ways appealed to his determination. Waller thought it an honour to consult him in the softness and harmony of his verse and Dr. Sprat, in the delicacy and turn of his prose. Dryden determines by him, under the character of Eugenius, as to the laws of dramatic poetry. Butler owed it to him that the court tasted his *Hudibras*, Wycherley that the town liked his *Plain Dealer*, and the late Duke

* See Dryden's *Essay on Dramatic Poesie*, first printed in quarto, and addressed to Charles Earl of Dorset, then Lord Buckhurst.

of Buckingham deferr'd to publish his Rehearsal, till he was sure (as he expressed it) that my Lord Dorset would not *rehearse* upon him again. If we wanted foreign testimony, La Fontaine and St Evremont have acknowledged, that he was a perfect master of the beauty and fineness of their language, and of all that they call *les Belles Lettres*. Nor was this nicety of his judgment confined only to books and literature, but was the same in statuary, painting, and all other parts of art. Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure, and King Charles did not agree with Lely, that my Lady Cleveland's picture was finished, till it had the approbation of my Lord Buckhuist.

As the judgment which he made of others' writings could not be refuted, the manner in which he wrote will hardly ever be equalled. Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable, such as, wrought or beaten thinner, would shine through a whole book of any other author. His thought was always new, and the expression of it so particularly happy, that every body knew immediately it could only be my Lord Dorset's; and yet it was so easy too, that every body was ready to imagine himself capable of writing it. There is a lustre in his verses, like that of the sun in Claude Lorraine's Landscapes: it looks natural, and is imitable. His love-verses have a mixture of delicacy and strength: they convey the wit of Petronius in the softness of Tibullus. His satire indeed is so severely pointed, that in it he appears, what his

great friend the Earl of Rochester (that other prodigy of the age) says he was ,

The best good man, with the worst natur'd Muse

Yet even here, that character may justly be applied to him, which Persius gives of the best writer in this kind, that ever lived

Omne vafer vitium identè Flaccus amico
Tangit, et admissus circum præcordia ludit

And the gentleman had always so much the better of the satirist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentments, and were forced to appear rather ashamed than angry. Yet so far was this great author from valuing himself upon his works, that he cared not what became of them, though every body else did. There are many things of his not extant in writing, which however are always repeated like the verses and sayings of the ancient Druids, they retain an universal veneration, though they are preserved only by memory

As it is often seen, that those men who are least qualified for business, love it most, my Lord Dorset's character was, that he certainly understood it, but did not care for it

Coming very young to the possession of two plentiful estates, and in an age when pleasure was more in fashion than business, he turned his parts rather to books and conversation than to politics, and what more immediately related to the public. But whenever the safety of his country demanded his assistance, he readily entered into the most

active parts of life, and underwent the greatest dangers with a constancy of mind which showed, that he had not only read the rules of philosophy, but understood the practice of them

In the first Dutch war he went a volunteer under the Duke of York his behaviour, during that campaign, was such as distinguished the Sackville descended from that Hildebrand of the name, who was one of the greatest captains that came into England with the Conqueror But his making a song* the night before the engagement (and it was one of the prettiest that ever was made) carries with it so sedate a presence of mind, and such an unusual gallantry, that it deserves as much to be recorded, as Alexander's jesting with his soldiers, before he passed the Granicus, or William the First of Orange, giving order over night for a battle, and desiring to be called in the morning, lest he should happen to sleep too long

From hence, during the remaining part of King Charles's reign, he continued to live in honourable leisure He was of the bed-chamber to the king, and possessed not only his master's favour, but (in a great degree) his familiarity, never leaving the court, but when he was sent to that of France, on some short commissions and embassies of compliment as if the king designed to show the French (who would be thought the politest nation), that one of the finest gentlemen in Europe was his subject, and that we had a prince who understood his

* The song, beginning, "To all you ladies now at land," it is printed in various collections of sea songs, and in other miscellaneous selections of poetry

worth so well, as not to suffer him to be long out of his presence

The succeeding reign neither relished my Lord's wit, nor approved his maxims so he retired altogether from court. But as the intractable mistakes of that unhappy government went on to threaten the nation with something more terrible than a Dutch war, he thought it became him to resume the courage of his youth, and once more to engage himself in defending the liberty of his country. He entered into the prince of Orange's interest, and carried on his part of that great enterprise here in London, and under the eye of the court, with the same resolution, as his friend and fellow-patriot, the late Duke of Devonshire, did in open arms at Nottingham, till the dangers of those times increased to extremity, and just apprehensions arose for the safety of the princess, our present glorious queen. Then the Earl of Dorset was thought the properest guide of her necessary flight, and the person under whose courage and direction the nation might most safely trust a charge so precious and important.

After the establishment of their late majesties upon the throne, there was room again at court for men of my Lord's character. He had a part in the councils of those princes, a great share in their friendship, and all the marks of distinction with which a good government could reward a patriot. He was made chamberlain of their majesties' household, a place which he so eminently adorned by the grace of his person, the fineness of his breeding, and the knowledge and practice of what was

decent and magnificent, that he could only be rivalled in these qualifications by one great man, who has since held the same staff

The last honours he received from his Sovereign (and indeed they were the greatest which a subject could receive), were, that he was made Knight of the Garter, and constituted one of the Regents of the kingdom, during his Majesty's absence. But his health, about that time, sensibly declining, and the public affairs not threatened by any imminent danger, he left the business to those who delighted more in the state of it, and appeared only sometimes at council, to show his respect to the commission, giving as much leisure as he could to the relief of those pains, with which it pleased God to afflict him, and indulging the reflections of a mind, that had looked through the world with too piercing an eye, and was grown weary of the prospect. Upon the whole, it may very justly be said of this great man, with regard to the public, that through the course of his life, he acted like an able pilot in a long voyage, contented to sit quiet in the cabin, when the winds were allayed, and the waters smooth, but vigilant and ready to resume the helm, when the storm arose, and the sea grew tumultuous.

I ask your pardon, my Lord, if I look yet a little more nearly into the late Lord Dorset's character if I examine it not without some intention of finding fault, and (which is an odd way of making a panegyric) set his blemishes and imperfections in open view.

The fire of his youth carried him to some ex-

cesses, but they were accompanied with a most lively invention, and true humour. The little violences and easy mistakes of a night too gaily spent (and that too in the beginning of life), were always set right the next day, with great humanity, and ample retribution. His faults brought their excuse with them, and his very failings had their beauties. So much sweetness accompanied what he said, and so great generosity what he did, that people were always prepossessed in his favour, and it was in fact true, what the late Earl of Rochester said in jest to King Charles, that he did not know how it was, but my Lord Dorset might do any thing, yet was never to blame.

He was naturally very subject to passion, but the short gust was soon over, and served only to set off the charms of his temper, when more composed. That very passion broke out with a force of wit, which made even anger agreeable. While it lasted, he said and forgot a thousand things, which other men would have been glad to have studied and wrote, but the impetuosity was corrected upon a moment's reflection, and the measure altered with such grace and delicacy, that you could scarce perceive where the key was changed.

He was very sharp in his reflections, but never in the wrong place. His darts were sure to wound, but they were sure too to hit none but those whose follies gave him a very fair aim. And when he allowed no quarter, he had certainly been provoked by more than common error, by men's tedious and circumstantial recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own, by ex-

treme ignorance and impertinence, or the mixture of these, an ill-judged and never-ceasing civility, or lastly, by the two things which were his utter aversion, the insinuation of a flattery, and the whisper of a talebearer

If, therefore, we set the piece in its worst position, ~~if~~ its faults be most exposed, the shades will still appear very finely joined with their lights, and every imperfection will be diminished by the lustre of some neighbouring virtue. But if we turn the great drawings and wonderful colourings to their true light, the whole must appear beautiful, noble, admirable

He possessed all those virtues in the highest degree, upon which the pleasure of society, and the happiness of life depend, and he exercised them with the greatest decency and best manners. As good nature is said, by a great author,* to belong more particularly to the English than any other nation, it may again be said, that it belonged more particularly to the late Earl of Dorset than to any other English man

A kind husband he was, without fondness, and an indulgent father, without partiality. So extraordinary good a master, that this quality ought indeed to have been numbered among his defects, for he was often served worse than became his station, from his unwillingness to assume an authority too severe. And during those little transports of passion, to which I just now said he was subject, I have known his servants get into his way, that they might make a merit of it immedi-

* Bishop Sprat, Hist of the Royal Society

ately after, for he that had the good fortune to be child, was sure of being rewarded for it

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old housekeeping of an English nobleman. A freedom reigned at it, which made every one of his guests think himself at home, and an abundance, which showed that the ~~master's~~ master's hospitality extended to many more than those who had the honour to sit at table with him

In his dealings with others, his care and exactness that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a court. The politeness and civility with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never had lived out of one

He was so strict an observer of his word, that no consideration whatever could make him break it, yet so cautious, lest the merit of his act should arise from that obligation only, that he usually did the greatest favours without making any previous promise. So inviolable was he in his friendship, and so kind to the character of those whom he had once honoured with a more intimate acquaintance, that nothing less than a demonstration of some essential fault could make him break with them, and then too, his good nature did not consent to it, without the greatest reluctance and difficulty. Let me give one instance of this amongst many. When, as lord chamberlain, he was obliged to take the king's pension from Mr. Dryden, who had long before put himself out of a possibility of receiving any favour from the court, my Lord allowed him an equivalent out of his own estate

However displeased with the conduct of his old acquaintance, he relieved his necessities, and while he gave him his assistance in private, in public he extenuated and pitied his error.

The foundation indeed of these excellent qualities, and the perfection of my Lord Dorset's character, was that unbounded charity which ran through the whole tenor of his life, and sat as visibly predominant over the other faculties of his soul, as she is said to do in Heaven, above her sister virtues.

Crowds of poor daily thronged his gates, expecting thence their bread, and were still lessened by his sending the most proper objects of his bounty to apprenticeships, or hospitals. The lazar and the sick, as he accidentally saw them, were removed from the street to the physician, and many of them not only restored to health, but supplied with what might enable them to resume their former callings, and make their future life happy. The prisoner has often been released, by my Lord's paying the debt, and the condemned has been saved by his intercession with the sovereign, where he thought the letter of the law too rigid. To those whose circumstances were such as made them ashamed of their poverty, he knew how to bestow his munificence without offending their modesty, and under the notion of frequent presents, gave them what amounted to a subsistence. Many yet alive know this to be true, though he told it to none, nor ever was more uneasy than when any one mentioned it to him.

We may find among the Greeks and Latins, Ti-

bullus and Gallus, the noblemen that writ poetry , Augustus and Mæcenas, the protectors of learning , Aristides, the good citizen , and Atticus, the well bred friend , and bring them in, as examples of my Lord Dorset's wit, his judgment, his justice, and his civility But for his charity, my Lord, we can scarce find a parallel in history itself

Titus was not more the *deliciæ humani generis*, on this account, than my Lord Dorset was , and, without any exaggeration, that prince did not do more good in proportion out of the revenue of the Roman empire, than your father out of the income of a private estate Let this, my Lord, remain to you and your posterity a possession for ever , to be imitated, and, if possible, to be excelled

As to my own particular, I scarce knew what life was, sooner than I found myself obliged to his favour , nor have had reason to feel any sorrow so sensibly as that of his death

Ille dies—quem semper acerbum
Semper honoratum (sic Dî voluistis) habebo

Æneas could not reflect upon the loss of his own father with greater piety, my Lord, than I must recall the memory of yours and when I think whose son I am writing to, the least I promise myself from your goodness is an uninterrupted continuance of favour, and a friendship for life To which, that I may with some justice entitle myself, I send your Lordship a dedication, not filled with a long detail of your praises, but with my sincerest wishes that you may deserve them That you may employ those extraordinary parts and abilities with

which Heaven has blessed you, to the honour of your family, the benefit of your friends, and the good of your country, that all your actions may be great, open, and noble, such as may tell the world whose son and whose successor you are

What I now offer to your Lordship is a collection of poetry, a kind of garland of good will. If any verses of my writing should appear in print under another name and patronage, than that of an Earl of Dorset, people might suspect them not to be genuine. I have attained my present end, if these poems prove the diversion of some of your youthful hours, as they have been occasionally the amusement of some of mine, and I humbly hope, that as I may hereafter bind up my fuller sheaf, and lay some pieces of a very different nature (the product of my severer studies) at your Lordship's feet, I shall engage your most serious reflection happy, if in all my endeavours I may contribute to your delight or to your instruction. I am, with all duty and respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble Servant,

MAT PRIOR



PREFACE

THE greatest part of what I have written having already been published, either singly or in some of the Miscellanies, it would be too late for me to make any excuse for appearing in print. But a collection of poems has lately appeared under my name, though without my knowledge, in which the publisher has given me the honour of some things that did not belong to me, and has transcribed others so imperfectly, that I hardly knew them to be mine. This has obliged me, in my own defence, to look back upon some of those lighter studies, which I ought long since to have quitted, and to publish an indifferent collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse.

Thus I beg pardon of the public for reprinting some pieces, which as they came singly from their first impression, have (I fancy) lain long and quietly in Mr Tonson's shop, and adding others to them, which were never before printed, and might have lain as quietly, and perhaps more safely, in a corner of my own study.

The reader will, I hope make allowance for their having been written at very distant times, and on

very different occasions, and take them as they happen to come. Public panegyrics, amorous odes, serious reflections, or idle tales, the product of his leisure hours, who had business enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident.

I own myself obliged to Mrs. Singer, who has given me leave to print a pastoral of her writing, that poem having produced the verses immediately following it. I wish she might be prevailed with to publish some other pieces of that kind, in which the softness of her sex, and the fineness of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character.

POSTSCRIPT

I must help my preface by a postscript, to tell the reader, that there is ten years' distance between my writing the one and the other, and that (whatever I thought then, and have somewhere said, that I would publish no more poetry) he will find several copies of verses scattered through this edition, which were not printed in the first. Those relating to the public stand in the order they did before, and according to the several years in which they were written, however the disposition of our national affairs, the actions, or the fortunes of some men, and the opinions of others may have changed. Prose, and other human things may take what turn they can, but poetry, which pretends to have something of divinity in it, is to be more permanent. Odes once printed cannot well be altered, when the

author has already said, that he expects his works should live for ever. And it had been very foolish in my friend Horace, if some years after his *Evergi Monumentum*, he should have desired to see his building taken down again.

The dedication, likewise, is reprinted to the Earl of Dorset, in the foregoing leaves, without any alteration, though I had the fairest opportunity, and the strongest inclination to have added a great deal to it. The blooming hopes, which I said the world expected from my then very young patron, have been confirmed by most noble and distinguished first-fruits, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues. He has in fact exceeded whatever the fondness of my wishes could invent in his favour. His equally good and beautiful lady enjoys in him an indulgent and obliging husband, his children, a kind and careful father, and his acquaintance, a faithful, generous, and polite friend. His fellow peers have attended to the persuasion of his eloquence, and have been convinced by the solidity of his reasoning. He has long since deserved and attained the honour of the Garter. He has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire disinterestment. And as he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues (which that he may do to a very old age, shall be my perpetual wish) he may be one of the greatest men that our age, or possibly our nation has bred, and leave materials for a panegyric, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny.

From so noble a subject as the Earl of Dorset,

to so mean a one as myself, is (I confess) a very Pindaric transition. I shall only say one word, and trouble the reader no further. I published my poems formerly, as Monsieur Jourdain sold his silk. he would not be thought a tradesman, but ordered some pieces to be measured out to his particular friends. Now I give up my shop, and dispose of all ~~my~~ poetical goods at once. I must therefore desire, that the public would please to take them in the gross, and that every body would turn over what he does not like



THE
POEMS OF MATTHEW PRIOR

ON EXOD III. 14—I AM THAT I AM

AN ODE WRITTEN IN 1688, AS AN EXERCISE AT
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE



MAN! foolish man!
Scarce know'st thou how thyself
began,
Scarce hast thou thought enough to
prove thou art,
Yet steel'd with studied boldness, thou dar'st try
To send thy doubting reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious gulf of vast immensity
Much thou canst there discern, much thence impart
Vain wretch! suppress thy knowing pride,
Mortify thy learned lust!
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyself art dust.

Let Wit her sails, her oars let Wisdom lend, 11
The helm let politic Experience guide

Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride
Down spreading Fate's unnavigable tide

What, though still it farther tend ?

Still 'tis farther from its end ,

And, in the bosom of that boundless sea,
Still finds its error lengthen with its way

With daring pride and insolent delight
You doubts resolv'd you boast, you labours crown'd,
And "ΕΥΦΗΚΑ ! your god, forsooth is found 21
Incomprehensible and infinite

But is he therefore found ? vain searcher ! no

Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak definer, know.

Say, why should the collected main

Itself within itself contain ?

Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,

And with delighted silence sleep

On the lov'd bosom of its parent deep? 30

Why should its numerous waters stay

In comely discipline, and fair array,

Till winds and tides exert their high command ?

Then prompt and ready to obey,

Why do the rising surges spread

Their op'ning ranks o'er earth's submissive head,

Marching through different paths to different lands ?

Why does the constant sun

With measur'd steps his radiant journeys run ?

Why does he order the diurnal hours 40

To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours ?

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,

And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,

Commanding her with delegated powers
To beautify the world, and bless the night?

Why does each animated star
Love the just limits of its proper sphere?

Why does each consenting sign
With prudent harmony combine
In times to move, and subsequent appear, 50
To gird the globe and regulate the year?

Man does with dangerous curiosity
These unfathom'd wonders try
With fancied rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion he restrains,
And studied lines and fictitious circles draws
Then with imagin'd sovereignty
Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns
He reigns how long? till some usurper rise,
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise, 60
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns
From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as shows,
That all his predecessor's rules
Were empty cant, all jargon of the schools,
That he on other's ruin rears his throne,
And shows his friend's mistake, and thence con-
firms his own

On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise,
Whose towering strength will never submit 70
To Reason's batteries, or the mines of wit
Yet still enquiring, still mistaking man,
Each hour repuls'd, each hour dare onward press;
And levelling at God his wandering guess,

(That feeble engine of his reasoning war,
 Which guides his doubts, and combats his despair)
 Laws to his Maker the learn'd wretch can give
 Can bound that nature, and prescribe that will,
 Whose pregnant word did either ocean fill
 Can tell us whence all beings are, and how they
 move and live 80
 Through either ocean, foolish man !
 That pregnant word sent forth again,
 Might to a world extend each atom there,
 For every drop call forth a sea, a heaven for every
 star

Let cunning Earth her fruitful wonders hide,
 And only lift thy staggering reason up.
 To trembling Calvary's astonish'd top,
 Then mock thy knowledge, and confound thy pride,
 Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,
 Almighty languish'd, and Eternal died 90
 How by her patient victor Death was slain,
 And earth profan'd, yet bless'd with deicide
 Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down,
 Only reserve the sacred one
 Low, reverently low,
 Make thy stubborn knowledge bow,
 Weep out thy reason's, and thy body's eyes,
 Deject thyself, that thou may'st rise,
 To look to Heaven, be blind to all below.

Then Faith, for Reason's glimmering light, shall give
 Her immortal perspective, 101
 And Grace's presence Nature's loss retrieve
 Then thy enliven'd soul shall see,

That all the volumes of philosophy,
 With all their comments, never could invent
 So politic an instrument,
 To reach the Heaven of Heavens, the high abode,
 Where Moses places his mysterious God,
 As was that ladder which old Jacob rear'd,
 When light divine had human darkness clear'd,
 And his enlarg'd ideas found the road, 110
 Which Faith had dictated, and Angels trod

TO THE COUNTESS OF EXETER,*

PLAYING ON THE LUTE



HAT charms you have, from what high
 race you sprang,
 Have been the pleasing subjects of my
 song

Unskill'd and young, yet something still I writ,
 Of Ca'ndish beauty join'd to Cecil's wit
 But when you please to show the lab'ring Muse
 What greater theme your music can produce,
 My babbling praises I repeat no more,

* Anne, daughter of William Earl of Devonshire, and sister to the first Duke of Devonshire, widow also to Charles Lord Rich, was married to John Cecil Lord Burleigh, afterwards Earl of Exeter, she attended her lord upon all his travels, and was present when he died, August 29, 1700, at a village called Issy, near Paris, and surviving him till the 18th of June, 1703, the remains of both were deposited at St. Martin's, Stamford, where a magnificent monument, brought among other curious works from Rome, is erected to their memo-

But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore

The Persians thus, first gazing on the sun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it
shone, 10

But, as his power was known, then thoughts were
rais'd,

And soon they worshipp'd, what at first they prais'd

Eliza's glory lives in Spenser's song,
And Cowley's verse keeps fair Orinda young

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,

The Muse might dictate, and the Poet tell

You art no other art can speak, and you,

To show how well you play must play anew

Your music's power you music must disclose,*

For what light is, 'tis only light that shows 20

Strange force of harmony, that thus controls

Our thoughts, and turns and sanctifies our souls

While with its utmost art you sex could move

Our wonder only, or at best our love

You far above both these you God did place,

That your high power might worldly thoughts de-
stroy,

That with your numbers you our zeal might raise,

And, like Himself, communicate your joy

When to your native Heaven you shall repay,

And with your presence crown the blessings there,

Your lute may wind its strings but little higher, 31

To tune their notes to that immortal quire

Your art is perfect here, your numbers do,

More than our books, make the rude atheist know,

* Imitated from Allevne's Poetical History of Henry VII

"For nought but light itself, itself can show,
And only kings can write what kings can do"

That there's a Heaven, by what he hears below

As in some piece, while Luke his skill exprest,

A cunning angel came, and drew the rest

So, when you play, some godhead does impart

Harmonious aid, divinity helps art,

Some cherub finishes what you begun, 49

And to a miracle improves a tune

To burning Rome when frantic Nero play'd,

Viewing that face, no more he had survey'd

The raging flames, but, struck with strange surprise,

Confest them less than those of Anna's eyes

But, had he heard thy lute, he soon had found

His rage eluded, and his crime aton'd

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had wak'd the stone,

And from destruction call'd the rising town

Malice to Music had been forc'd to yield, 50

Nor could he burn so fast, as thou couldst build

PICTURE OF SENECA DYING IN A BATH,

BY JORDAIN *

AT THE RIGHT HON THE EARL OF FULTON'S

AT BURLINGHAM HOUSE




WHILE cruel Nero only drains
The moral Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage !

* Jacques Jordain was born at Antwerp in 1584, was a disciple of Adam van Oort, but was indebted to Rubens for

Heighten'd revenge he should have took ,
 He should have burnt his tutor's book ,
 And long have reign'd supreme in vice
 One nobler wretch can only rise ,
 'Tis he whose fury shall deface
 The stoic's image in this piece 10
 For while unhurt, divine Jordain;
 Thy work and Seneca's remain,
 He still has body, still has soul,
 And lives and speaks, restor'd and whole

AN ODE.


 HILE blooming youth, and gay delight
 Sit on thy rosy cheeks confest,
 Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
 To triumph o'er this destin'd breast
 My reason bends to what thy eyes ordain
 For I was born to love, and thou to reign.

the principal part of his knowledge in the art of painting
 " He painted with extraordinary freedom, ease, and expedition, there is a brilliancy and harmony in his colouring, and a good understanding of the *Chiaroscuro* His composition is rich, his expression natural and strong, but his design wanted elegance and taste He studied and copied nature, yet he neither selected its beauties, nor rejected its defects He knew how to give his figures a good relief, though frequently incorrect in the outlines, but his pencil is always excellent, and for a free and spirited touch, no painter can be accounted his superior"—*Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters* He died in 1678, aged 84 years

But would you meanly thus rely
 On power, you know I must obey ?
 Evert a legal tyranny,
 And do an ill, because you may ? 10
 Still must I thee, as atheists Heaven adore,
 Not see thy mercy, and yet dread thy power ?

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace,
 As well as Cupid, Time is blind
 Soon must those glories of thy face
 The fate of vulgar beauty find
 The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
 Must drop their quivers, flag their wings, and die

Then wilt thou sigh, when in each frown
 A hateful wrinkle more appears, 20
 And putting peevish humours on,
 Seems but the sad effect of years
 Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,
 To raise the feeble fires of aged love

Fore'd compliments and formal bows
 Will show thee just above neglect
 The heat with which thy lover glows,
 Will settle into cold respect
 A talking dull platonic I shall turn,
 Learn to be civil, when I cease to burn 30

Then shun the ill and know, my dear,
 Kindness and constancy will prove
 The only pillars fit to bear
 So vast a weight as that of love
 If thou canst wish to make my flames endure,
 Thine must be very fierce, and very pure

Haste, Celia, haste, while youth invites,
 Obey kind Cupid's present voice,
 Fill every sense with soft delights,
 And give thy soul a loose to joys 40
 Let millions of repeated blisses prove,
 That thou all kindness art, and I all love

Be mine, and only mine, take care
 Thy looks, thy thoughts, thy dreams to guide
 To me alone, nor come so far,
 As liking any youth beside
 What men e'er court thee, fly 'em, and believe,
 They're serpents all, and thou the tempted Eve

So shall I court thy dearest truth,
 When beauty ceases to engage, 50
 So thinking on thy charming youth,
 I'll love it o'er again in age
 So time itself our raptures shall improve,
 While still we wake to joy, and live to love

AN

EPISTLE TO FLEETWOOD SHEPHARD, ESQ.

BURLEIGH, MAY 14, 1689

SIR,



Once a twelvemonth to the priest,
 Holy at Rome, here antichrist,
 The Spanish king presents a jennet,
 To show his love,—That's all that's
 in it

Fo! if his holiness would thump
 His reverend bum 'gainst horse's rump,
 He might b' equipt from his own stable
 With one more white, and eke more able

Or as with Gondolas, and men, his
 Good excellence the Duke of Venice
 (I wish, for rhyme, 't had been the king)
 Sails out, and gives the gulf a ring,
 Which trick of state, he wisely maintains,
 Keeps kindness up 'twixt old acquaintance
 For else, in honest truth, the sea
 Has much less need of gold, than he

10

Or, not to rove, and pump one's fancv
 Fo! popish similes beyond sea,
 As folks from mud-wall'd tenement
 •Bring landlords pepper-coin for rent,
 Present a turkey, or a hen,
 To those might better spare them ten
 Ex'n so, with all submission, I
 (For first men instance, then apply)
 Send you each year a homely letter,
 Who may return me much a better

20

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
 To pay respect, and not show wit
 Nor look askew at what it saith,
 There's no petition in it,—'Faith

30

Here some would scratch their heads, and try
 What they should write, and how, and why,
 But I conceive, such folks are quite in
 Mistakes, in theory of writing
 If once for principle 'tis laid,
 That thought is trouble to the lead,
 I argue thus the world agrees,

That he writes well, who writes with ease
 Then he, by sequel logical,
 Writes best, who never thinks at all 40

Verse comes from Heav'n, like inward light,
 Mere human pains can ne'er come by 't
 The God, not we, the poem makes,
 We only tell folks what he speaks.
 Hence when anatomists discourse,
 How like brutes' organs are to ours,
 They grant, if higher powers think fit,
 A bear might soon be made a wit,
 And that for any thing in nature,
 Pigs might squeak love-odes, dogs bark satire. 50

Memnon, though stone, was counted vocal,
 But 'twas the God, meanwhile, that spoke all.
 Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
 With prompting priest behind the hanging
 The wooden head resolv'd the question,
 While you and Pettus help'd the jest on

Your clabbed rogues, that read Lucretius,
 Are against gods, you know, and teach us,
 The God makes not the poet, but
 The thesis, vice-versâ put, 60
 Should Hebrew-wise be understood,
 And means, the Poet makes the God

Egyptian gard'ners thus are said to
 Have set the leeks they after pray'd to,
 And Romish bakers praise the deity
 They chipp'd, while yet in its pantiety.

That when you poets swear and cry,
 The God inspires, I rave, I die,
 If inward wind does truly swell ye,
 'T must be the colic in your belly 70

That writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise
That jumbled words, if fortune throw 'em,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem,
Or make a speech, correct and witty,
As you know who—at the committee.

So atoms dancing round the centie,
They urge, made all things at a venture

But granting matters should be spoke

By method, rather than by luck, 20

This may confine then younger styles,

Whom Dryden pedagogues at Will's

But never could be meant to tie

Authentic wits, like you and I

For as young children, who are ty'd in

Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,

When members knit, and legs grow stronger,

Make use of such machine no longer,

But leap pro libitu, and scout

On horse call'd hobby, or without 90

So when at school we first declaim,

Old Busby walks us in a theme,

Whose props support our infant vein,

And help the rickets in the brain

But when our souls their force dilate,

And thoughts grow up to wit's estate,

In verse or prose, we write or chat,

Not six-pence matter upon what

'Tis not how well an author says,

But 'tis how much, that gathers praise. 100

Tonson, who is himself a wit,

Counts writers' merits by the sheet

Thus each should down with all he thinks,

As boys eat bread, to fill up chinks

Kind SU, I should be glad to see you,

I hope y' are well, so God be wi' you,

Was all I thought at first to write

But things, since then, are alter'd quite,

Fancies flow in, and Muse flies high,

So God knows when my clack will lie 110

I must, SU, prattle on, as afore,

And beg your pardon yet this half hour

So at pure bairn of loud Non-con,

Where with my giannam I have gone,

When Lobb had sifted all his text,

And I well hop'd the pudding next,

Now TO APPLY, has plagued me more,

Than all his villain cant before

For your religion, first, of her

Your friends do sav'ry things aver 120

They say, she's honest, as your claret,

Not soui'd with cant, nor stumm'd with meri'

Your chamber is the sole retreat

Of chaplains every Sunday night

Of grace, no doubt, a certain sign,

When lay-man herds with man divine

For if their fame be justly great,

Who would no Popish nuncio treat,

That his is greater, we must grant,

Who will treat nuncios Protestant 130

One single positive weighs more,

You know, than negatives a score

In politics, I hear, you're stanch,

Directly bent against the French,

Deny to have your free-born toe

Diagoon'd into a wooden shoe

Are in no plots, but fully dive at
 The public welfare, in your private
 And will, for England's glory, try
 Turks, Jews, and Jesuits to defy, 110
 And keep your places till you die

For me, whom wand'ring Fortune threw
 From what I lov'd, the town and you,
 Let me just tell you how my time is
 Past in a country-life —Imprimis,
 As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,
 First, Sir, I read, and then I breakfast,
 So on, till foresaid God does set,
 I sometimes study, sometimes eat
 Thus, of your heroes and brave boys, 120
 With whom old Homer makes such noise,
 The greatest actions I can find,
 Are, that they did their work, and din'd

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
 Are such, as you have whilom conn'd,
 That treat of China's civil law,
 And subjects' rights in Golconda,
 Of highway-elephants at Ceylan,
 That rob in clans, like men o' th' Highland,
 Of apes that storm, or keep a town, 130
 As well almost, as count Lauzun,
 Of unicorns and alligators,
 Elks, mermaids, mummies, witches, satyrs,
 And twenty other stranger matters,
 Which, though they're things I've no concern in,
 Make all our grooms admire my learning

Critics I read on other men,
 And hypers upon them again,
 From whose remarks I give opinion

On twenty books, yet ne'er look in one 170
 Then all your wits, that flee and sham,
 Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tiam,
 From whom I jests and puns purloin,
 And slyly put them off for mine
 Fond to be thought a country wit
 The best,—when fate and you think fit
 Sometimes I climb my mare, and ~~look~~ her
 To bottled ale, and neighbouring vicar,
 Sometimes at Stamford take a quait,
 Squeeze Shephard's health,—with all my heart 180
 Thus, without much delight, or grief,
 I fool away an idle life,
 Till Shadwell from the town retires,
 (Chok'd up with fame and sea-coal fires,)
 To bless the wood with peaceful lyric,
 Then hey for praise and panegyric,
 Justice restor'd, and nations freed,
 And wreaths round William's glorious head

TO THE COUNTESS OF DORSET,

WRITTEN IN HER MILTON, BY MR BRADBURY



SEE here how bright the first-born virgin
 shone,
 And how the first fond lover was un-
 done
 Such charming words our beauteous mother spoke,
 As Milton wrote, and such as yours her look

Yours, the best copy of th' original face,
 Whose beauty was to furnish all the race
 Such chains no author could escape but he,
 There's no way to be safe, but not to see

TO THE LADY DURSLEY

ON THE SAME SUBJECT

HERE reading how fond Adam was be-
 tray'd,
 And how by sin Eve's blasted charms
 decay'd,

Our common loss unjustly you complain,
 So small that part of it, which you sustain.

You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace
 The stock of beauty destin'd for the race
 Kind nature, forming them, the pattern took
 For Heav'n's first work, and Eve's original look


You, happy saint, the serpent's pow'r control
 Scarce any actual guilt defiles your soul 10
 And hell does o'er that mind vain triumph boast,
 Which gains a Heav'n, for earthly Eden lost

With virtue strong as yours had Eve been aim'd,
 In vain the fruit had blush'd, or serpent charm'd
 Nor had our bliss by penitence been bought,
 Nor had frail Adam fall'n, nor Milton wrote

* Elizabeth, daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden.
 She died 30th July, 1719 Her husband, Charles Earl of
 Berkeley (when Lord Dursley), had been envoy extraordi-
 nary and plenipotentiary to the States of Holland, from
 whence he returned in 1695


TO MY LORD BUCKHURST

VERY YOUNG, PLAYING WITH A CAT.

 HE am'rous youth, whose tender breast
 Was by his darling cat possest,
 Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
 Howe'er irregular his fire
 Nature the pow'r of love obey'd
 The cat became a blushing maid,
 And, on the happy change, the boy
 Employ'd his wonder, and his joy
 Take care, O beauteous child, take care,
 Lest thou prefer so rash a pray'r 10
 Nor vainly hope, the queen of love
 Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve
 O quickly from her shrine retreat,
 Or tremble for thy darling's fate
 The queen of love, who soon will see
 Her own Adonis live in thee,
 Will lightly her first loss deplore,
 Will easily forgive the boar
 Her eyes with tears no more will flow,
 With jealous rage her breast will glow. 20
 And on her tabby rival's face
 She deep will mark her new disgrace.

* Lionel, afterwards Duke of Dorset, to whom Prior dedicated his poems

AN ODE


HILE from our looks, fair nymph, you
guess
The secret passions of our mind,
My heavy eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd

There needs, alas ! but little art,
To have this fatal secret found
With the same ease you threw the dart,
'Tis certain you may show the wound

How can I see you, and not love ,
While you as op'ning east are fair ? 10
While cold as northern blasts you prove ,
How can I love, and not despair ?

The wretch in double fetters bound
Your potent mercy may release
Soon, if my love but once were crown'd,
Fair prophetess, my grief would cease

A SONG

N vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over
Alas ! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love ?
Alas ! what dangers on the main

Can equal those that I sustain,
 From slighted vows, and cold disdain ?

Be gentle, and in pity choose
 To wish the wildest tempests loose
 That, thrown again upon the coast, 10
 Where first my shipwreck'd heart was lost,
 I may once more repeat my pain,
 Once more in dying notes complain
 Of slighted vows, and cold disdain

THE DESPAIRING SHEPHERD



ALEXIS shunn'd his fellow swains,
 Their rural sports, and jocund strains,
 (Heav'n guard us all from Cupid's
 bow!)

He lost his crook, he left his flocks,
 And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
 He nourish'd endless woe

The nymphs and shepherds round him came
 His grief some pity, others blame,
 The fatal cause all kindly seek
 He mingled his concern with theirs, 10
 He gave 'em back their friendly tears,
 He sigh'd, but would not speak

Clorinda came among the rest,
 And she too kind concern exprest,
 And ask'd the reason of his woe

She ask'd, but with an air and mien,
That made it easily foreseen,
She fear'd too much to know

The shepherd rais'd his mournful head,
And will you pardon me, he said, 20
While I the cruel truth reveal ?
Which nothing from my breast should tear,
Which never should offend your ear,
But that you bid me tell

'Tis thus I rove, 'tis thus complain,
Since you appear'd upon the plain,
You are the cause of all my care
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart
Ten thousand torments vex my heart
I love, and I despair 30

Too much Alexis, I have heard
'Tis what I thought, 'tis what I fear'd
And yet I pardon you, she cried
But you shall promise ne'er again
To breathe your vows, or speak your pain
He bow'd, obey'd, and died

The hoary fool, who many days
Has struggled with continued sorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The desp'rate bet upon to-morrow

To-morrow comes 'tis noon, 'tis night,
This day like all the former flies
Yet on he runs, to seek delight
To-morrow, till to-night he dies 20

Our hopes, like tow ring falcons, aim
At objects in an airy height
The little pleasure of the game
Is from afar to view the flight

Our anxious pains we, all the day,
In search of what we like, employ
Scorning at night the worthless prey,
We find the labour gave the joy

At distance through an artful glass
To the mind's eye things well appear 30
They lose their forms, and make a mass
Confus'd and black, if brought too near

If we see night, we see our woes
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From ignorance our comfort flows
The only wretched are the wise

We wearied should lie down in death
This cheat of life would take no more,
If you thought fame but empty breath,
I, Phillis, but a perjur'd whore 40

VARIATIONS IN A COPY PRINTED 1692



OUR hopes, like towering falcons, aim
 At objects in an any height,
 But all the pleasure of the game
 Is afar off to view the flight

The worthless prey but only shows
 The joy consisted in the strife,
 Whate'er we take, as soon we lose
 In Homer's riddle and in life

So, whilst in feverish sleeps we think
 We taste what waking we desire, 10
 The dream is better than the drink,
 Which only feeds the sickly fire

To the mind's eye things well appear,
 At distance through an awful glass,
 Bring but the flattering objects near,
 They're all a senseless gloomy mass

Seeing aright, we see our woes
 Then what avails it to have eyes?
 From ignorance our comfort flows,
 The only wretched are the wise 20

We wearied should lie down in death,
 This cheat of life would take no more,
 If you thought fame but stinking breath,
 And Phyllis but a perjur'd whore

HYMN TO THE SUN.

SET BY DR. PURCELL

AND INTENDED TO BE SUNG BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES ON
NEW-YEAR'S DAY, 1694 WRITTEN AT THE HAGUE

LIGHT of the world, and ruler of the year,
With happy speed begin thy great
career,
And, as thou dost thy radiant journeys
run,

Through every distant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen
The greatest prince, the brightest queen,
That ever sav'd a land, or blest a throne,
Since first thy beams were spread, or genial power
was known.

So may thy godhead be confest,
So the returning year be blest, 10
As his infant months bestow
Springing wreaths for William's brow,
As his summer's youth shall shed
Eternal sweets around Maria's head
From the blessings they bestow,
Our times are dated, and our climes move
They govern and enlighten all below,
As thou dost all above

Let our hero in the war
Active and fierce, like thee, appear 20
Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,

Thou marchest down o'er Delos' hills confest,
 With all thy arrows arm'd, in all thy glory diest
 Like thee, the hero does his arms employ,

 The raging Python to destroy,
 And give the injur'd nations peace and joy

From fairest years, and Time's more happy stores,

 Gather all the smiling hours,

Such as with friendly care have guarded 30

 Patriots and kings in rightful wars,

Such as with conquest have rewarded

 Triumphant victors' happy cares

Such as story has recorded

Sacred to Nassau's long renown,

For countries sav'd, and battles won

March them again in fair array,

And bid them form the happy day,

The happy day design'd to wait

On William's fame and Europe's fate 40

 Let the happy day be crown'd

With great event, and fair success,

 No brighter in the year be found,

But that which brings the victor home in peace

Again thy godhead we implore,

Great in wisdom as in power,

Again, for good Maria's sake, and ours,

 Choose out other smiling hours,

Such as with joyous wings have fled,

 When happy counsels were advising, 50

Such as have lucky omens shed

 O'er forming laws, and empires rising

Such as many courses ran,
 Hand in hand, a goodly train
 To bless the great Eliza's reign,
 And in the typic glory show,
 What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow

As the solemn hours advance,
 Mingled send into the dance
 Many fraught with all the treasures, 60
 Which thy eastern travel views,
 Many wing'd with all the pleasures,
 Man can ask, or Heav'n diffuse
 That great Maria all those joys may know,
 Which, from her cares, upon her subjects flow

For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise,
 God of verses and of days
 Let all thy tuneful sons adorn
 Their lasting work with William's name,
 Let chosen Muses yet unborn 70
 Take great Maria for their future theme
 Eternal structures let them raise,
 On William's and Maria's praise
 Nor want new subject for the song,
 Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
 Till Nature's music lies unstrung,
 Till thou, great God, shalt lose thy double pow'r,
 And touch thy lyre, and shoot thy beams no more

THE LADY'S LOOKING-GLASS*

IN IMITATION OF A GREK IDYLLIUM



ELIA and I the other day
 Walk'd o'er the sand-hills to the sea
 The setting sun adorn'd the coast,
 His beams entire, his fierceness lost
 And on the surface of the deep,
 The winds lay only not asleep
 The nymph did like the scene appear,
 Serenely pleasant, calmly fair
 Soft fell her words, as flew the air
 With secret joy I heard her say, 10
 That she would never miss one day
 A walk so fine, a sight so gay
 But, oh the change! the winds grow high,
 Impending tempests charge the sky,

* See Longinus's Comparison of the Odyssey to the Setting Sun Ed Pearce, 8vo p 56

"Whether Prior had the latter words in view, one cannot say, but it is difficult to conceive how the same image could be more accurately or forcibly transferred from one language to another. That lively and most agreeable writer was very fond of copying from the Grecian school, but always in such a manner as to shew the master, where he even meant to imitate, of which this little poem is a beautiful instance: the learned will easily trace in the Looking Glass of Prior the Poet and his Muse (as it may be inscribed) of Moschus. CAPRICE is the general subject of both poems, and many images of the latter are transplanted into the former."—*Note to Eryonius*, 1774, vol iv p 108

The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
 And big waves lash the frighten'd shores
 Struck with the horror of the sight,
 She turns her head, and wings her flight,
 And trembling vows, she'll ne'er again
 Approach the shore, or view the main 20

Once more at least look back, said I,
 Thyself in that large glass descry
 When thou art in good humour diest,
 When gentle reason rules thy breast,
 The sun upon the calmest sea
 Appears not half so bright as thee
 'Tis then, that with delight I rove
 Upon the boundless depth of love,
 I bless my chain, I hand my oar,
 Nor think on all I left on shore 30

But when vain doubt, and groundless fear
 Do that dear foolish bosom tear,
 When the big lip, and wat'ry eye
 Tell me, the rising storm is nigh
 'Tis then, thou art yon angry main,
 Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain,
 And the poor sailor, that must try
 Its fury, labours less than I

Shipwreck'd, in vain to land I make,
 While Love and Fate still drive me back 40
 Forc'd to dote on thee thy own way,
 I chide thee first, and then obey
 Wretched when from thee, vex'd when nigh
 I with thee, or without thee, die

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP

A PASTORAL BY MRS. ELIZABETH SINGER *

AMARYLLIS.

WHILE from the skies the ruddy sun
descends,
And rising night the ev'ning shade
extends.

While pearly dews o'erspread the fruitful field,
And closing flowers reviving odours yield,
Let us, beneath these spreading trees, recite
What from our hearts our Muses may indite
Nor need we, in this close retirement, fear,
Lest any swain our am'rous secrets hear

SILVIA

To ev'ry shepherd I would mine proclaim,
 Since faul Aminta is my softest theme 10
 A stranger to the loose delights of love,
 My thoughts the nobler warmth of friendship prove
 And, while its pure and sacred fire I sing,
 Chaste goddess of the groves, thy succour bring

AMARYLLIS

Propitious God of Love, my breast inspire
With all thy charms, with all thy pleasing fire

Afterwards the once celebrated Mrs Elizabeth Rowe
It is said Mr Prior once made his addresses to this lady

Propitious God of Love, thy succour bring,
 Whilst I thy dailings, thy Alexis sing
 Alexis, as the opening blossoms fair,
 Lovely as light, and soft as yielding air 20
 For him each virgin sighs, and on the plains
 The happy youth above each rival reigns
 Nor to the echoing groves, and whispering spring,
 In sweeter strains does artful Conon sing,
 When loud applauses fill the crowded groves,
 And Phœbus the superior song approves

SILVIA.

Beauteous Aminta is as early light,
 Breaking the melancholy shades of night
 When she is near, all anxious trouble flies,
 And our reviving hearts confess her eyes 30
 Young love, and blooming joy, and gay desires,
 In ev'ry breast the beauteous nymph inspires
 And on the plain when she no more appears,
 The plain a dark and gloomy prospect wears
 In vain the streams roll on the eastern breeze
 Dances in vain among the trembling trees
 In vain the birds begin their evening song,
 And to the silent night their notes prolong
 Nor groves, nor crystal streams, nor verdant field
 Does wonted pleasure in her absence yield 40

ANARYLLIS

And in his absence, all the pensive day,
 In some obscure retreat I lonely stray,
 All day to the repeating caves complain,
 In mournful accents, and a dying strain

Deaf lovely youth, I cry to all around :
Deaf lovely youth, the flattering vales resound.

SILVIA

On flow'ry banks, by ev'ry murm'ring stream,
Aminta is my Muse's softest theme
'Tis she that does my artful notes refine
With fair Aminta's name my noblest verse shall
shine 50

AMARYLLIS

I'll twine fresh garlands for Alexis' brows,
And consecrate to him eternal vows
The charming youth shall my Apollo prove
He shall adorn my songs, and tune my voice to love.

TO THE

AUTHOR OF THE FOREGOING PASTORAL.

BY Silvia if thy charming self be meant,
If friendship be thy virgin vows' extent,
O ! let me in Aminta's praises join
Hers my esteem shall be, my passion
thine

When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A second Wreath shall bind Aminta's hair
And when thy choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name,

My heart shall own the justice of her cause,
And I owe himself submit to Friendship's laws 10

But, if beneath thy numbers' soft disguise,
Some favour'd swain, some true Alexis lies,
If Amayllis breathes thy secret pains,
And thy fond heart beats measure to thy strains,
Mays^t thou, how'e'r I grieve, for ever find
The flame propitious, and the lover kind
May Venus long exert her happy power,
And make thy beauty, like thy vice, endure,
May ev'ry God his friendly aid afford,
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy board 20

But, if by chance the series of thy joys
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,
Pitous transfer it to the mournful swain,
Who loving much, who not belov'd again,
Feels an ill-fated passion's last excess,
And dies in woe, that thou mayst live in peace

TO A LADY

SHR REFUSING TO CONTINUE A DISPUTE WITH ME

AND LEAVING ME IN THE ARGUMENT

AN ODE



PARE, gen'ious Victor, spare the slave,
Who did unequal war pursue,
That more than triumph he might have,
In being overcome by you

In the dispute whate'er I said,
My heart was by my tongue belied,
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argu'd on your side

You, far from danger as from fear,
Might have sustain'd an open fight 10
For seldom your opinions err,
Your eyes are always in the right

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On Reason's force with Beauty's join'd?
Could I their prevalence deny,
I must at once be deaf and blind

Alas! not hoping to subdue,
I only to the fight aspir'd
To keep the beauteous foe in view
Was all the glory I desu'd 20

But she, howe'er of victory sure,
Contemns the wretch too long delay'd,
And, arm'd with more immediate power,
Calls cruel silence to her aid

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight
She drops her arms, to gain the field
Secures her conquest by her flight
And triumphs, when she seems to yield

So when the Parthian turn'd his steed,
And from the hostile camp withdrew, 30
With cruel skill the backward reed
He sent, and as he fled, he slew

SEEING THE DUKE OF ORMOND'S*

PICTURE

AT SIR GODFREY KNELLER'S



UT from the injur'd canvas, Kneller,
strike

These lines too faint the picture is not
like

Exalt thy thought, and try thy toil again
Dreadful in arms, on Landen's† glorious plain

* James Duke of Ormond, eldest son of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde. He succeeded his grandfather in title and estate in the year 1688, was bred at Christ Church in the university of Oxford, and after holding many considerable posts during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, was, in the beginning of the reign of George the First, attainted of high treason on account of his being concerned in the unpopular measures of the last four years of Queen Anne's reign. He died in exile in the year 1745, at a very advanced age.

† At the battle of Landen the Duke of Ormond was taken prisoner after his horse was shot under him, and he had received many wounds. Mr Dryden, in his dedication prefixed to his Fables in the year 1699, says, "Yet not to be wholly silent of all your chaunties, I must stay a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of yourself. When, in the battle of Landen, your heat of courage (a fault only pardonable to your youth) had transported you so far before your friends, that they were unable to follow, much less to succour you, when you were not only dangerously, but in all appearance mortally wounded, when in that desperate condition you were made prisoner, and carried to Namur, at that time in possession of the French, then it was, my Lord, that you took a considerable

Place Ormond's Duke impendent in the air
 Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear,
 Where'er it points, denouncing death below
 Draw routed squadrons, and the num'rous foe
 Falling beneath, or flying from his blow 9
 Till weak with wounds, and cover'd o'er with blood,
 Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
 He faints his steed no longer feels the rein,
 But stumbles o'er the heap his hand had slain.
 And now exhausted, bleeding, pale he lies,
 Lovely, sad object! in his half-clos'd eyes

part of what was remitted to you of your own revenues, and as a memorable instance of your heroic charity, put it into the hands of Count Guiscard, who was Governor of the place, to be distributed among your fellow-prisoners. The French commander, charmed with the greatness of your soul, accordingly consigned it to the use for which it was intended by the donor by which means the lives of so many miserable men were saved, and a comfortable provision made for their subsistence, who had otherwise perished, had not you been the companion of their misfortune or rather sent by Providence, like another Joseph, to keep our famine from invading those, whom in humility you called your brethren. How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace was made their fellow-sufferer! and how glorious for you, that you chose to wait, rather than not relieve the wants of others! The heathen poet, in commending the charity of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a Christian *Non ignara mali, nascitur succurrere disco*. All men, even those of a different interest, and contrary principles, must praise this action, as the most eminent for piety, not only in this degenerate age, but almost in any of the former, when men were made *de mel ore luto*, when examples of charity were frequent, and when they were in being, *Teucris pulcherrima proles, magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis*. No envy can detract from this, it will shine in history, and, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures and the name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his captivity, than in his greatest triumphs."

Stein vengeance yet, and hostile terror stand
 His front yet threatens, and his frowns command
 The Gallie chiefs their troops around him call,
 Fear to approach him, though they see him fall

O Kneller, could thy shades and lights express
 The perfect hero in that glorious dress, 21
 Ages to come might Ormond's picture know,
 And palms for thee beneath his laurels grow
 In spite of Time thy work might ever shine,
 Nor Homer's colours last so long as thine

CELIA TO DAMON

*Atque in amore mala hæc proprio, summeque secundo
 Inveniuntur—*

LUCRET lib 17

WHAT can I say, what arguments can
 prove
 My truth, what colours can describe my
 love,

If its excess and fury be not known,
 In what thy Celia has already done?

Thy infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
 In tim'rous doubts, with pity I beheld,
 With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
 That durst not tell me what I died to hear
 In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
 Or shelter passion under friendship's name 10
 You saw my heart, how it my tongue beheld,

And when you press'd, how faintly I denied—
Ere guardian thought could bring its scatter'd
aid,

Ere reason could support the doubting maid,
My soul surpris'd, and from herself disjoint,
Left all reserve, and all the sex behind
From your command her motions she receiv'd,
And not for me, but you, she breath'd and liv'd

But ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
And fires eternal on her altars shine, 20
Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
Since in thy kindness my desires are crown'd,
By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,
Thy joys are centred all in me alone,
And sure I am, thou wouldst not change this hour
For all the white ones Fate has in its power —

Yet thus belov'd, thus loving to excess,
Yet thus receiving and returning bliss,
In this great moment, in this golden now,
When every trace of what, or when, or how, 30
Should from my soul by raging love be torn,
And far on swelling seas of rapture borne,
A melancholy tear afflicts my eye,
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh
Invading fears repel my coward joy
And ills foreseen the present bliss destroy

Poor as it is, this Beauty was the cause,
That with first sighs your panting bosom rose
But with no owner Beauty long will stay,
Upon the wings of Time borne swift away 40
Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes
(Where now without a boast some lustre lies)
No longer shall their little honours keep,

Shall only be of use to read, or weep
 And on this forehead, where your verse has said,
 The Loves delighted, and the Graces play'd,
 Insulting Age will trace his cruel way,
 And leave sad marks of his destructive sway
 Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may

cease,

And as the fire sinks, the flame decrease 50
 Or angry Heav'n may quicker darts prepare,
 And Sickness strike what Time awhile would spare
 Then will my swain his glowing vows renew,
 Then will his throbbing heart to mine beat true,
 When my own face deters me from my glass,
 And Kneller only shows what Celia was

Fantastic fame may sound her wild alarms
 Your country, as you think, may want your aims
 You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
 Whose smoke too long obscur'd your rising name
 And quickly cold indiff'ence will ensue, 61
 When you Love's joys through Honour's optic view

Then Celia's loudest prayer will prove too weak,
 To this abandon'd breast to bring you back,
 When my lost lover the tall ship ascends,
 With music gay, and wet with jovial friends
 The tender accents of a woman's cry
 Will pass unheard, will unregarded die,
 When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
 When fair occasion shows the springing gale, 70
 And Int'rest guides the helm, and Honour swells
 the sail

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
 May find my hero on the foreign strand,
 Warm with new fires and pleas'd with new com-
 mand

While she who wrote 'em, of all joy bereft,
 To the rude censure of the world is left,
 Her mangled fame in balb'rous pastime lost,
 The coxcomb's novel, and the drunkard's toast

But nearer care (O pardon it !) supplies
 Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes 80
 Love, Love himself (the only friend I have)
 May scorn his triumph, having bound his slave
 That tyrant god, that restless conqueror
 May quit his pleasure, to assert his pow'r,
 Forsake the provinces that bless his sway,
 To vanquish those which will not yet obey

Another nymph with fatal power may rise,
 To damp the sinking beams of Celia's eyes,
 With haughty pride may hear her charms confest,
 And scorn the ardent vows that I have blest 90
 You ev'ry night may sigh for her in vain,
 And rise each morning to some flesh disdain,
 While Celia's softest look may cease to charm,
 And her embraces want the power to warm
 While these fond arms, thus cuching you, may prove
 More heavy chains than those of hopeless love

Just gods ! all other things than like produce
 The vine arises from her mother's juice
 When feeble plants, or tender flowers decay,
 They to their seed then images convey 100
 Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
 Sprigs of like leaf erect then filial heads
 And when the parent rose decays and dies,
 With a resembling face the daughter-buds arise
 That product only which our passions bear,
 Eludes the planter's miserable care
 While blooming Love assures us golden fruit.

Some inborn poison taints the secret root
 Soon fall the flowers of joy, soon seeds of hatred
 shoot

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
 Or was it but the woman's fear, that drew 111
 This cruel scene, unjust to Love and you?
 Will you be only, and for ever mine?
 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disjoin?
 From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
 Or you grow cold, respectful, and forsworn?
 And can you not for her you love do more,
 Than any youth for any nymph before?

AN ODE

PRESENTED TO THE KING, ON HIS MAJESTY'S
 ARRIVAL IN HOLLAND, AFTER THE
 QUEEN'S DEATH, MDCXCV *

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
 Tam cari capitis? Præcipe lugubres
 Cantus, Melpomene



T Mary's tomb, (sad, sacred place!)
 The Virtues shall their vigils keep
 And every Muse, and every Grace
 In solemn state shall ever weep

The future, pious, mournful fan,
 Oft as the rolling years return,

* Queen Mary died on the 28th December, 1694, in the
 33rd year of her age

With fragrant wreaths, and flowing hair,
Shall visit her distinguish'd urn

For her the wise and great shall mourn ,
When late records her deeds repeat 10
Ages to come, and men unborn
Shall bless her name, and sigh her fate'

Fair Albion shall, with faithful trust,
Her holy Queen's sad reliques guard ,
Till Heav'n awakes the precious dust,
And gives the saint her full reward

But let the king dismiss his woes,
Reflecting on his fair renown ,
And take the cypress from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on 20

If press'd by grief our monarch stoops ,
In vain the British lions roar
If he, whose hand sustain'd them, droops,
The Belgic darts will wound no more

Embattled princes wait the chief,
Whose voice should rule, whose arm should lead ,
And, in kind murmurs, chide that grief,
Which hinders Europe being freed

The great example they demand,
Who still to conquest led the way , 30
Wishing him present to command,
As they stand ready to obey

They seek that joy, which used to glow ,
Expanded on the hero's face ,

When the thick squadions press'd the foe,
And William led the glorious chace

To give the mourning nations joy,
Restore them thy auspicious light,
Great sun with radiant beams destroy
These clouds, which keep thee from our sight.

Let thy sublime meridian course 41
For Mary's setting rays atone,
Ours lustie, with redoubled force,
Must now proceed from thee alone

See, pious King, with diff'rent strife
• Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn
So much she fears for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dares not mourn

Her beauty, in thy softer half
Buried and lost, she ought to grieve 50
But let her strength in thee be safe
And let her weep, but let her live

Thou, guardian angel, save the land
From thy own grief, her fiercest foe
Lest Britain, rescued by thy hand,
Should bend and sink beneath thy woe

Her former triumphs all are vain,
Unless new trophies still be sought,
And hoary majesty sustain
The battles, which thy youth has fought 60

Where now is all that fearful love,
 Which made her hate the war's alarms?
 That soft excess, with which she strove
 To keep her hero in her arms?

While still she chid the coming spring,
 Which call'd him o'er his subject seas
 While, for the safety of the king,
 She wish'd the victor's glory less

'Tis chang'd, 'tis gone sad Britain now
 Hastens her lord to foreign wars
 Happy, if toils may break his woe,
 Or danger may divert his cares

70

In martial din she drowns her sighs,
 Lest he the rising grief should hear
 She pulls her helmet o'er her eyes,
 Lest he should see the falling tear

Go, mighty prince, let France be taught,
 How constant minds by grief are tried,
 How great the land, that wept and fought,
 When William led, and Mary died

80

Fierce in the battle make it known,
 Where death with all his darts is seen,
 That he can touch thy heart with none,
 But that which struck the beauteous queen.

Belgia indulg'd her open grief,
 While yet her master was not near,

With sullen pride refus'd relief,
And sat obdurate in despair.

As waters from her sluices, flow'd
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes 60
To earth her bended front she bow'd,
And sent her wailings to the skies

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head, her eyes are dried,
She smiles, as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks, as Mary ne'er had died.

That freedom which all sorrows claim,
She does for thy content resign
Her piety itself would blame,
If her regrets should waken thine 100

To cure thy woe, she shows thy fame,
Lest the great mourner should forget,
That all the race, whence Orange came,
Made Virtue triumph over Fate

William his country's cause could fight,
And with his blood her freedom seal
Maurice and Henry guard that right,
For which their pious parents fell

How heroes rise, how patriots set,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell. 110
Excelling others these were great
Thou, greater still, must these excel.

The last fair instance thou must give,
 Whence Nassau's virtue can be tried,
And shew the world, that thou canst live,
 Intrepid, as thy consort died.

Thy virtue, whose resistless force
 No dire event could ever stay,
Must carry on its destin'd course,
 Though Death and Envy stop the way. 120

For Britain's sake, for Belgia's, live
 Pierc'd by their grief forget thy own
New toils endure, new conquest give,
 And bring them ease, though thou hast none

Vanquish again, though she be gone,
 Whose garland crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign, though she has left the throne,
 Who made thy glory worth thy care.

Fan Britain never yet before
 Breath'd to her king a useless pray'r. 130
Fond Belgia never did implore,
 While William turn'd averse his ear.

But should the weeping hero now
 Relentless to their wishes prove,
Should he recall, with pleasing woe,
 The object of his grief and love,

Her face with thousand beauties blest,
 Her mind with thousand virtues stor'd,

Her power with boundless joy confest,
Her person only not ador'd 140

Yet ought his sorrow to be check'd,
Yet ought his passions to abate
If the great mourner would reflect,
Her glory in her death complete

She was instructed to command,
Great king, by long obeying thee
Her sceptre, guided by thy hand,
Preserv'd the isles, and rul'd the sea

But oh! 'twas little, that her life
O'er earth and water bears thy fame 150
In death, 'twas worthy William's wife,
Amidst the stars to fix his name.

Beyond where matter moves, or place
Receives its forms, thy virtues roll
From Mary's glory, Angels trace
The beauty of her partner's soul.

Wise Fate, which does its Heav'n decree
To heroes, when they yield their breath,
Hastens thy triumph Half of thee
Is deified before thy death. 160

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go.
While she, great saint, rejoices Heav'n,
And thou sustain'st the orb below

IN IMITATION OF ANACREON.

LET 'em censure what ere I?
 The herd of cities I defy
 Let the wretches know, I write,
 Regardless of their grace, or spite

No, no the fair, the gay, the young
 Govern the numbers of my song.
 All that they approve is sweet,
 And all is sense that they repeat.

Bid the warbling Nine retire
 Venus, string thy servant's lyre
 Love shall be my endless theme
 Pleasure shall triumph over Fame
 And when these maxims I decline,
 Apollo, may thy fate be mine
 May I grasp at empty praise,
 And lose the nymph, to gain the bays

10

AN ODE.

THE merchant, to secure his treasure,
 Conveys it in a borrow'd name
 Eupheha serves to grace my measure,
 But Cloe is my real flame

My softest veise, my darling lyie,
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay ,
When Cloe noted her desire,
That I should sing, that I should play

My lyie I tune, my voice I raise ,
But with my numbers mix my sighs 10
And whilst I sing Euphelia's praise,
I fix my soul on Cloe's eyes

Fair Cloe blush'd Euphelia frown'd
I sung and gaz'd I play'd and trembled .
And Venus to the Loves around
Remark'd, how ill we all dissembled



ODE

SUR LA PRISE DE NAMUR, PAR LES ARMES DU ROY,

L'ANNEE MDCXCII PAR MONSIEUR

BOILEAU DESPREAUX.

I.



UELLE docte & sainte yvresse
 Aujourd'huy me fait la loy ?
 Chastes nymphes du Permesse,
 N'est-ce pas vous que je voy ?

Accourez, troupe sçavante
 Des sons que ma lyre enfante,
 Ces arbres sont réjouis
 Marquer en bien la cadence
 Et vous, vents, faites silence
 Je vais parler de Louis

10

II.

Dans ses chansons immortelles,
 Comme un aigle audacieux,
 Pindare étendant ses aisles,
 Fuit loin des vulgaires yeux
 Mais, ô ma fidèle lyre,
 Si, dans l'ardeur qui m'inspire,
 Tu peux suivre mes transports,
 Les chesnes des monts de Thrace
 N'ont rien oui, que n'efface
 La douceur de tes accords.


20

AN ENGLISH BALLAD

ON THE TAKING OF NAMUR BY THE KING OF
GREAT BRITAIN, MDCXCV

o Dulce est desipere in loco ' .

I

OME folks are drunk, yet do not know it
So might not Bacchus give you law?
Was it a Muse, O lofty Poet,
Or virgin of St Cyr, you saw?
Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid stocks be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France?
Why must the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath should raise, 10
Would that have spoil'd the Poet's song,
Or puff'd away the monarch's praise?

II.

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the skies
While Virtue leads the noble way
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
Where sordid Int'rest shows the prey
When once the Poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports move
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove 20

* This ballad received great alterations after the first edition of it. The taking of Namur by the French in the year 1692, and the retaking it by the English in the year 1695,

III

Est-ce Apollon & Neptune,
 Qui sur ces rocs soucilleux
 Ont, compagnons de fortune,
 Basti ces murs orgueilleux ?
 De leur enceinte fameuse
 La Sambre unie à la Meuse,
 Défend le fatal abord,
 Et par cent bouches horribles
 L'airain sur ces monts terribles
 Vomit le feu, & la mort

30

IV

Dix mille vaillans Alcides
 Les bordant de toutes parts,
 D'éclairs au loin homicides
 Font petiller, leurs remparts
 Et dans son sein infidèle
 Par toute la terre y recèle
 Un feu prêt à s'élancer,
 Qui soudain perçant son goufre
 Ouvre un sépulchre de soufre,
 A quiconque ose avancer

40

V

Namur, devant tes murailles
 Jadis la Grèce eust vingt ans
 Sans finit vu les funérailles
 De ses plus fiers combattans

were considered by each nation as events which contributed to raise the honour and reputation of the respective kingdoms. Both sieges were carried on by the rival monarchs in person, and the success of each was celebrated by the best writers of the times. It may be doubted whether there ever was a bullesque more agreeably or happily executed than this by our excellent countryman

III

Neptune and Sol came from above,
 Shap'd like Mcgrigny and Vauban
 They arm'd these rocks then show'd old Jove
 Of Maili wood, the wondrous plan
 Such walls, these three wise gods agreed,
 By human force could ne'er be shaken
 But you and I in Homer read
 Of gods as well as men, mistaken
 Sambre and Maese their waves may join,
 But ne'er can William's force restrain 30
 He'll pass them both, who pass'd the Boyne. †
 Remember this and arm the Seine

IV.

Full fifteen thousand lusty fellows
 With fire and sword the fort maintain,
 Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
 Yet out they march'd like common men
 Cannons above, and mines below,
 Did death and tombs for foes contrive
 Yet matters have been order'd so,
 That most of us are still alive 40

V

If Namur be compar'd to Troy,
 Then Britain's boys excell'd the Greeks
 Their siege did ten long years employ,
 We've done our bus'ness in ten weeks

* Two celebrated engineers

† In the year 1690, notwithstanding numberless difficulties, this famous passage of the river brought on a general engagement, which entirely destroyed the power of King James, and put an end to every hope of success, which he had before entertained from his expedition to Ireland

Quelle effroyable Puissance
Aujourd'huy pourtant s'avance,
Preste à foudroyer tes monts ?
Quel bruit, quel feu l'environne ?
C'est Jupiter en personne,
Ou c'est le vainqueur de Mons

50

VI

N'en doute point c'est luy-mesme.
Tout brille en luy, tout est roy
Dans Bruxelles Nassau blême
Commence à trembler pour toy
En vain il voit le Batâve,
Desormais docile Esclâve,
Rangé sous ses étendars
En vain au Lion Belgique
Il voit l'Aigle Germanique
Uni sous les Léopards

60

VII

Plein de la frayeur nouvelle,
Dont ses sens sont agités,
A son secours il appelle
Les peuples les plus vantéz
Ceux-là viennent du rivage,
Où s'enorgueillit le Tage

What godhead does so fast advance,
 With dreadful power those hills to gain?
 'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,
 No Godhead, but the first of men
 His mortal aim exerts the power
 To keep ev'n Mons's victor under + 50
 And that same Jupiter no more
 Shall fright the world with impious thunder.

VI

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
 Whilst Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is, †
 To Bruxelles marches on secure,
 To bomb the monks and scare the ladies
 After this glorious expedition,
 One battle makes the marshal great
 He must perform the king's commission
 Who knows, but Orange may retreat? 60
 Kings are allow'd to feign the gout,
 Or be prevail'd with not to fight
 And mighty Louis hop'd, no doubt,
 That William would preserve that right.

VII

From Seine and Lône, to Rhone and Po,
 See every mother's son appear
 In such a case ne'er blame a foe,
 If he betrays some little fear
 He comes, the mighty Villeroy comes,
 Finds a small river in his way, 70

* Mons surrendered to Louis XIV 10th April, 1691

† While King William was carrying on the siege of Namur, Marshal Villeroy, in order to compel him to relinquish that design, marched to Brussels and bombarded that town.

De l'or, qui roule en ses eaux ,
 Ceux-ci des champs, où la neige
 Des marais de la Noivège
 Neuf mois couvre les roseaux.

70

VIII

Mais qui fait enfler la Sambre ?
 Sous les Jumeaux effrayez,
 Des froids torrens de Decembre
 Les champs par tout sont noyez
 Cielès s'enfuit, éplorée
 De voir en proie à Borée
 Ses guérets d'epies chargéz,
 Et sous les uncs fangeuses
 Des Hyades orageuses
 Tous ses trésors submergez

80

IX

Déployez toutes vos iages,
 Princes, vents, peuples, frimats ;
 Ramassez tous vos nuages ,
 Rassemblez tous vos soldats
 Malgré vous Namur en poudre
 S'en va tomber sous la foudre
 Qui domta Lille, Courtray,
 Gand la superbe Espagnole,
 Saint Omer, Bezançon, Dole,
 Ypres, Masticht, & Cambray

90

So waves his colours, beats his drums,
 And thinks it prudent there to stay
 The Gallic troops breathe blood and war,
 The Marshal cares not to march faster,
 Poor Villeroy moves so slowly here,
 We fancied all, it was his master.'

o

VIII

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain
 Disguise the Marshal's plain disgrace
 No torments swell the low Mehaigne?
 The world will say, he durst not pass
 Why will no Hyades appear
 Dear Poet, on the banks of Sambre?
 Just as they did that mighty year,
 • When you turn'd June into December
 The water-nymphs are too unkind
 To Villeroy, are the land-nymphs so?
 And fly they all, at once combin'd
 To shame a general, and a beau?

80

IX.

Truth, Justice, Sense, Religion, Fame,
 May join to finish Wilham's story
 Nations set free may bless his name,
 And France in secret own his glory
 But Ypres, Maestricht, and Cambray,
 Besançon, Ghent, St Omeis, Lisle,
 Courtray, and Dolo—ye critics, say,
 How poor to this was Pindar's style!
 With ekes and alsos tack thy strain,
 Great Bard, and sing the deathless prince,
 Who lost Namur the same campaign,
 He bought Dixmuyd, and plunder'd Deynse. 100

90

X

Mes présages s'accomplissent
Il commence à chanceler
Sous les coups qui retentissent
Ses murs s'en vont s'écrouler
Mais en feu qui les domine,
Souffle à grand bruit leur ruine,
Et les bombes dans les airs
Allant chercher le tonnerre
Semblent tombant sur la terre,
Vouloir s'ouvrir les enfers

100

XI

Accourez, Nassau, Bavière,
De ces murs l'unique espoir
A couvert d'une rivière
Venez vous pouvez tout voir
Considérez ces approches
Voyez grimper sur ces roches
Ces athlètes belliqueux,
Et dans les eaux, dans la flamme,
Louis à tout donnant l'âme,
Marcher, courir avec eux

110

XII

Contemplez dans la tempeste,
Qui soit de ces boulevards,
La plume qui sur sa teste
Attire tous les regards.

X

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out
 I'd tell it you, but for the rattle
 Of those confounded drums, no doubt
 Yon bloody rogues intend a battle
 Dear me! a hundred thousand French
 With terror fill the neighb'ring field
 While William carries on the trench,
 Till both the town and castle yield
 Villeroy to Boufflers should advance,
 Says Mars, through cannons' mouths in fire, 110
Id est, one maeschal of France
 Tells t'other, he can come no nigher

XI

Regain the lines the shortest way,
 Villeroy, or to Versailles take post,
 For, having seen it, thou canst say
 The steps, by which Namur was lost
 The smoke and flame may vex thy sight
 Look not once back but as thou goest,
 Quicken the squadrons in their flight,
 And bid the d—l take the slowest 120
 Think not what reason to produce,
 From Louis to conceal thy fear
 He'll own the strength of thy excuse,
 Tell him that William was but there

XII

Now let us look for Louis' feather,
 That us'd to shine so like a star
 The gen'ials could not get together,
 Wanting that influence, great in war

A cet astre redoutable
 Toujours un sort favorable
 S'attache dans les combats
 Et toujours avec la gloire
 Mars amenant la Victorie
 Vole, & le suit à grands pas 120

XIII

Grands défenseurs de l'Espagne,
 Montrez-vous il en est temps
 Courage, vers la Mahagno
 Voilà vos drapeaux flottans
 Jamais ses ondes craintives
 N'ont veû sur leurs foibles rives
 Tant de guerriers s'amasser
 Courez donc qui vous retarde ?
 Tout l'univers vous regarde
 N'osez-vous la traverser ? 130

XIV

Loin de fermer le passage
 A vos nombreux bataillons,
 Luxembourg a du rivage
 Reculé ses pavillons
 Quoy ? leur seul aspect vous glace ?
 Où sont ces chefs pleins d'audace,
 Jadis si prompts à marcher,
 Qui devoient de la Tamise,
 Et de la Diâve soumise,
 Jusqu'à Paris nous chercher ? 140

XV

Cependant l'effroy redouble
 Sur les ramparts de Namur ;

O Poet! thou hadst been discreeter,
 Hanging the Monarch's hat so high,
 If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor,
 That did but blaze, and rove, and die

XIII

To animate the doubtful fight,
 Namur in vain expects that ray
 In vain France hopes, the sickly light
 Should shine near William's fuller day
 It knows Versailles, its proper station,
 Nor cares for any foreign sphere
 Where you see Boileau's constellation,
 Be sure no danger can be near

XIV

The French had gather'd all their force,
 And William met them in their way
 Yet off they brush'd, both foot and horse
 What has friend Boileau left to say?
 When his high Muse is bent upon't,
 To sing her king—that great commander,
 Or on the shores of Hellespont,
 Or in the valleys near Scamander,
 Would it not spoil his noble task,
 If any foolish Phrygian there is,
 Impertinent enough to ask,
 How far Namur may be from Paris

XV

Two stanzas more before we end,
 Of death, pikes, rocks, arms, bricks and fire

Son gouverneur qui se trouble
 S'enfuit sous son dernier mur
 Déjà jusques à ses portes
 Je voy monter nos cohortes,
 La flamme & le fer en main
 Et sur les monceaux de piques,
 De corps morts, de rocs, de bûches,
 S'ouvrit un large chemin

150

XVI

C'en est fait Je viens d'entendre
 Sur ces rochers percés
 Battre un signal pour se rendre
 Le feu-cesse Ils sont rendus
 Dépouillez votre arrogance,
 Fiers ennemis de la France,
 Et désormais gracieux,
 Allez à Liège, à Bruxelles,
 Porter les humbles nouvelles
 De Namur pris à vos yeux

160



Leave them behind you, honest friend,
 And with your countymen retire
 Your ode is spoilt, Namur is fled,
 For Dixmuyd something yet is due
 So good Count Guiscard may proceed,*
 But Boufflers, Sir, one word with you— 160

XVI

'Tis done In sight of these commanders,
 Who neither fight, nor raise the siege,
 The foes of France march safe through Flanders,
 Divide to Bruxelles, or to Liege
 Send, Fame, this news to Trianon,
 That Boufflers may new honours gain
 He the same play by land has shown,
 As Tourville did upon the main,†
 Yet is the marshal made a peer!
 O William, may thy arms advance, 170
 That he may lose Dinant next year,
 And so be constable of France

* Count Guiscard was commander of the town of Namur
 Marshal Boufflers of the castle there

† M de Tourville was commander of the French squadron
 which engaged Admiral Russell in 1692, off La Hogue



PRESENTED TO THE KING,

AT HIS ARRIVAL IN HOLLAND, AFTER THE DISCO-
VERY OF THE CONSPIRACY,* MDCCXCVI.

Serius in cœlum redeas, diuque
Lætus intersis populo Quirini
Neve te nostis vitis iniquum
Tollat——— Ocyoi una
HOR. ad Augustum.



E careful angels, whom eternal Fate
Ordains, on earth and human acts to
wait,
Who turn with secret power this rest
less ball,
And bid predestin'd empires rise and fall
Your sacred and religious monarchs own,
When first they merit, then ascend the throne
But tyrants dread ye, lest your just decree
Transfer the power, and set the people free
See rescu'd Britain at your altars bow,
And hear her hymns your happy care avow 10
That still her axes and her rods support
The judge's frown, and grace the awful court,
That Law with all her pompous terror stands,

* This conspiracy is generally called the Assassination
of Sir John Fenwick was executed for being concerned
in it.

To wrest the dagger from the traitor's hands ,
 And rigid justice reads the fatal word,
 Poises the balance first, then draws the sword

Britain her safety to your guidance owns,
 That she can separate parricides from sons ,
 That, impious rage disarm'd, she lives and reigns,
 Her freedom kept by him, who broke her chains

And thou, great minister, above the rest 21
 Of guardian spirits, be thou for ever blest ,
 Thou, who of old wert sent to Israel's court,
 With secret aid great David's strong support ,
 To mock the frantic rage of cruel Saul,
 And strike the useless javelin to the wall
 Thy later care o'er William's temples held,
 On Boyne's propitious banks, the heav'nly shield ,
 When power divine did sovereign right declare,
 And cannons mark'd whom they were bid to spare

Still, blessed angel, be thy care the same ! 31
 Be William's life untouch'd, as is his fame !
 Let him own thine, as Britain owns his hand
 Save thou the king, as he has sav'd the land !

We angels' forms in pious monarchs view ,
 We reverence William , for he acts like you ,
 Like you, commission'd to chastise and bless,
 He must avenge the world, and give it peace

Indulgent Fate our potent prayer receives ,
 And still Britannia smiles, and William lives 40
 The hero dear to earth, by heav'n belov'd,
 By troubles must be vex'd, by dangers prov'd
 His foes must aid to make his fame complete,
 And fix his throne secure on their defeat

So, though with sudden rage the tempest comes ,
 Though the winds roar, and though the water foams ,

Imperial Britain on the sea looks down,
 And smiling sees her rebel subject frown
 Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r,
 The waves but whiten her triumphant shore 50
 In vain they would advance, in vain retreat
 Broken they dash, and perish at her feet

For William still new wonders shall be shown
 The powers that rescued, shall preserve the throne
 Safe on his darling Britain's joyful sea,
 Behold, the monarch ploughs his liquid way
 His fleets in thunder through the world declare,
 Whose empire they obey, whose arms they bear.
 Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand
 Blacken'd with crowds, he sees the nations stand
 Blessing his safety, proud of his command 61
 In various tongues he hears the captains dwell
 On their great leader's praise, by turns they tell,
 And listen, each with emulous glory fir'd,
 How William conquer'd, and how France retir'd,
 How Belgia freed, the hero's aim confess'd,
 But trembled for the courage which she bless'd.

O Louis, from this great example know,
 To be at once a hero, and a foe
 By sounding trumpets, hear, and rattling drums,
 When William to the open vengeance comes 71
 And see the soldier plead the monarch's right,
 Heading his troops, and foremost in the fight

Hence then, close Ambush and perfidious War,
 Down to your native seats of Night repair
 And thou, Bellona, weep thy cruel pride
 Restrain'd, behind the victor's chariot tied
 In broken knots, and everlasting chains,
 (O Europe's peace, so William's fate ordains)

While on the ivory chair, in happy state, 80
 He sits, secure in innocence, and great
 In regal clemency, and views beneath
 Averted darts of rage, and pointless arms of death.

TO CLOE WEEPING

SEE, whilst thou weep'st, fair Cloe, see
 The world in sympathy with thee
 The cheerful birds no longer sing,
 Each droops his head, and hangs his
 wing

The clouds have bent their bosom lower,
 And shed their sorrows in a shower
 The brooks beyond their limits flow,
 And louder murmurs speak their woe
 The nymphs and swains adopt thy cares,
 They heave thy sighs, and weep thy tears 10
 Fantastic nymph ! that grief should move
 Thy heart, obdurate against Love
 Strange tears ! whose power can soften all,
 But that dear breast on which they fall

TO MR. HOWARD ~

AN ODE.



DEAR Howard, from the soft assaults of
 Love,
 Poets and painters never are secure,
 Can I untouch'd the fair ones' passions
 move ?

Or thou draw beauty, and not feel its power '

" Hugh Howard, better known by these beautiful verses to him, than by his own works, was son of Ralph Howard, doctor of physic, and was born in Dublin, February 7, 1675. His father being driven from Ireland by the troubles that followed the Revolution, brought the lad to England, who discovering a disposition to the arts and Belles Lettres, was sent to travel in 1697, and, in his way to Italy, passed through Holland in the train of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryswick. Mr Howard proceeded as he had intended, and having visited France and Italy, returned home in October, 1700.

" Some years he passed in Dublin the greatest and latter part of his life he spent entirely in England, practising painting, at least with applause, but having ingratiated himself by his fame and knowledge of lands with men of the first rank, particularly the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Pembroke, and by a parsimonious management of his good fortune, and of what he received with his wife, he was enabled to quit the practical part of his profession for the last twenty years of his life, the former peer having obtained for him the posts of Keeper of the State Papers, and Paymaster of his Majesty's Palaces. In this pleasing situation he amused himself with forming a large collection of prints, books, and medals, which at his death¹ (March 27, 1737), he bequeathed to his only brother Robert Howard, Bishop of Elphin, who transported them to Ireland.

He died in Pall-Mall, and was buried at Richmond. Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. iii p 156.

To great Apelles when young Ammon brought *
 The darling idol of his captive heart,
 And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,
 To have her charms recorded by his art

The am'ious master own'd her potent eyes,
 Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew,
 Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprise, 11
 And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew.

While Philip's son, while Venus' son was near,
 What different tortures does his bosom feel !
 Great was the rival, and the god severe
 Nor could he hide his flame, nor durst reveal

The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,
 With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,
 Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,
 And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace

Thus the more beauteous Cloe sat to thee, 21
 Good Howard, emulous of the Grecian art
 But happy thou, from Cupid's arrow free,
 And flames that pierced thy predecessor's heart

Had thy poor breast receiv'd an equal pain,
 Had I been vested with the monarch's power,
 Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth, in vain,
 Nor from my bounty hadst thou found a cure

"Mr Howard's picture was drawn by Dahl, very like, and published in mezzotinto about a year before his death Howard himself etched from a drawing of Carlo Maratti, a head of Padra Resti, the collector, with his spectacles on, turning over a large book of drawings"

* See Pliny's Natural History, B 35, C 10.

Though to convince thee, that the friend did feel
 A kind concern for thy ill-fated care, 30
 I would have sooth'd the flame I could not heal,
 Giv'n thee the world, though I withheld the fair.

LOVE DISARMED

BENEATH a myrtle's verdant shade
 As Cloe half asleep was laid,
 Cupid perch'd lightly on her breast,
 And in that heav'n desir'd to rest

Over her paps his wings he spread
 Between he found a downy bed,
 And nestled in his little head

Still lay the god the nymph surpris'd,
 Yet mistress of herself, devis'd
 How she the vagrant might enthrall, 10
 And captive him who captives all

Her bodice half-way she unlac'd,
 About his arms she shily cast
 The silken bond, and held him fast

The god awak'd, and thrice in vain
 He strove to break the cruel chain,
 And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
 Incumber'd in the silken string

Flutt'ring the god, and weeping said,
 Pity poor Cupid, generous maid, 20
 Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
 And on thy bosom lost his way,

Who stray'd, alas ! but knew too well,
 He never there must hope to dwell
 Set an unhappy pris'ner free,
 Who ne'er intended harm to thee

To me pertains not, she replies,
 To know or care where Cupid flies,
 What are his haunts, or which his way,
 Where he would dwell, or whither stray 30
 Yet will I never set thee free
 For harm was meant, and harm to me

Vain fears that vex thy virgin heart !
 I'll give thee up my bow and dart,
 Untangle but this cruel chain,
 And freely let me fly again

Agreed secure my virgin heart
 Instant give up thy bow and dart
 The chain I'll in return untie,
 And freely thou again shalt fly 40

Thus she the captive did deliver,
 The captive thus gave up his quiver
 The god disarm'd, e'er since that day
 Passes his life in harmless play
 Flies round, or sits upon her breast,
 A little, fluttering, idle guest

E'er since that day the beauteous maid
 Governs the world in Cupid's stead,
 Directs his arrow as she wills,
 Gives grief, or pleasure, spares, or kills 50

CLOE HUNTING.

BEHIND her neck her comely tresses
tied,

Her ivory quiver graceful by her side,
A-hunting Cloe went she lost her way,

And through the woods uncertain chanc'd to stray
Apollo passing by beheld the maid,

And, Sister dear, bright Cynthia, turn, he said

The hunted hind lies close in yonder brake

Loud Cupid laugh'd, to see the god's mistake,

And laughing cried, Learn better, great divine,

To know thy kindred, and to honour mine 10

Rightly advis'd, far hence thy sister seek,

O! on Meander's bank, or Latmus' peak

But in this nymph, my friend, my sister know

She draws my arrows, and she bends my bow

Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighb'ring

grove,

Sacred to soft recess, and gentle love


Go, with thy Cynthia, hurl the pointed spear

At the rough boar, or chase the flying deer

I and my Cloe take nobler aim 19

At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game

CUPID AND GANYMEDE.


 N Heaven, one holiday, you read
 In wise Anacreon, Ganymede
 Diew heedless Cupid in, to throw
 A man, to pass an hour, or so
 The little Trojan, by the way,
 By Hermes taught, play'd all the play
 The god unhappily engag'd,
 By nature rash, by play enrag'd,
 Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cried, and fretted,
 Lost every earthly thing he betted 10
 In ready money, all the store
 Pick'd up long since from Danae's shower,
 A snuff-box, set with bleeding hearts,
 Rubies, all pierc'd with diamond darts,
 His nine-pins made of myrtle wood,
 (The tree in Ida's forest stood),
 His bowl pure gold, the very same
 Which Paris gave the Cyprian dame,
 Two table-books in shagreen covers,
 Fill'd with good verse from real lovers, 20
 Merchandise rare! a billet doux,
 Its matter passionate, yet true,
 Heaps of hair rings, and cipher'd seals,
 Rich trifles, serious bagatelles
 What sad disorders play begets!
 Desperate and mad, at length he sets
 Those darts, whose points make gods adore

HIS might, and deprecate his power
 Those darts, whence all our joy and pain
 Arise those darts—Come, seven's the main, 30
 Cries Ganymede the usual trick
 Seven, slur a six, eleven, a nick.

Ill news goes fast 'twas quickly known,
 That simple Cupid was undone
 Swifter than lightning Venus flew
 Too late she found the thing too true
 Guess how the goddess greets her son
 Come hither, sirrah no, begone,
 And, hark ye, is it so indeed?
 A comrade you for Ganymede? 40
 An imp as wicked, for his age,
 As any earthly lady's page,
 A scandal and a scourge to Troy,
 A prince's son! a black-guard boy,
 A sharper, that with box and dice
 Draws in young deities to vice
 All Heaven is by the ears together,
 Since first that little rogue came hither
 Juno herself has had no peace
 And truly I've been favour'd less 50
 For Jove, as Fame reports (but Fame
 Says things not fit for me to name),
 Has acted ill for such a god,
 And taken ways extremely odd
 And thou, unhappy child, she said
 (Her anger by her grief allay'd),
 Unhappy child, who thus has lost
 All the estate we e'er could boast,
 Whither, O whither wilt thou run,
 Thy name despis'd, thy weakness known? 60

Nor shall thy shrine on earth be crown'd ,
 Nor shall thy power in Heaven be own'd ,
 When thou, nor man, nor god canst wound

Obedient Cupid kneeling cried,
 Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide
 Gany's a cheat, and I'm a bubble
 Yet why this great excess of trouble ?
 The dice were false the darts are gone
 Yet how are you or I undone ?

The loss of these I can supply
 With keener shafts from Cloe's eye
 Fear not we e'er can be disgrac'd,
 While that bright magazine shall last
 Your crowded altars still shall smoke ,
 And man your friendly aid invoke
 Jove shall again revere your power,
 And rise a swan, or fall a shower

70

CUPID MISTAKEN




After noon, one summer's day,
 Venus stood bathing in a river,
 Cupid a-shooting went that way
 New strung his bow, new fill'd his
 quiver

With skill he chose his sharpest dart,
 With all his might his bow he drew ,
 Swift to his beauteous parent's heart
 The too well-guided arrow flew

I faint ! I die ! the goddess cried ,
 O cruel, couldst thou find none other 10
 To wiack thy spleen on ? Parricide !
 Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother

Poor Cupid sobbing scarce could speak ;
 Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye :
 Alas ! how easy my mistake ,
 I took you for your likeness, Cloc


VENUS MISTAKEN

HEN Cloc's picture was to Venus shown,
 Surpris'd, the goddess took it for her
 own
 And what, said she, does this bold
 painter mean ?

When was I bathing thus, and naked seen ?


Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride
 And who's blind now, mamma ? the urchin cried
 'Tis Cloc's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast .
 Friend Howard's genius fancied all the rest.

A SONG

 F wine and music have the power
 To ease the sickness of the soul,
 Let Phœbus every string explore,
 And Bacchus fill the sprightly bowl
 Let them their friendly aid employ,
 To make my Cloe's absence light,
 And seek for pleasure, to destroy
 The sorrows of this live-long night
 But she to-morrow will return,
 Venus, be thou to-morrow great, 10
 Thy myrtles strow, thy odours burn,
 And meet thy fav'rite nymph in state
 Kind goddess, to no other powers
 Let us to-morrow's blessings own
 Thy dail'ing loves shall guide the hours,
 And all the day be thine alone

THE DOVE

— Tantæne animis cœlestibus nœ?—VIRG

 N Virgil's sacred verse we find,
 That passion can depress or raise
 The heavenly, as the human mind
 Who dare deny what Virgil says?

But if they should, what our great master
 Has thus laid down, my tale shall prove
 Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
 Of having lost her favourite Dove

In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd,
 His grief believ'd his mother's pain,
 He vow'd he'd leave no stone unurn'd,
 But she should have her Dove again

Though none, said he, shall yet be nam'd,
 I know the felon well enough
 But be she not, mamma, condemn'd
 Without a fair and legal proof.

With that, his longest dart he took,
 As constable would take his staff
 That gods desire like men to look,
 Would make e'en Heracitus laugh

20

Love's subalterns, a duteous band,
 Like watchmen round their chief appear
 Each had his lantern in his hand
 And Venus mask'd brought up the rear

Accoutred thus, their eager step
 To Cloe's lodging they directed
 (At once I write, alas! and weep,
 That Cloe is of theft suspected)

Late they set out, had far to go
 St. Dunstan's, as they pass'd, struck one 30
 Cloe, for reasons good, you know,
 Lives at the sober end o' th' town

With one great peal they rap the door,
Like footmen on a visiting day
Folks at her house at such an hour !
Lord ! what will all the neighbours say ?

The door is open up they run
Nor prayers, nor threats divert their speed
Thieves ! thieves ! cries Susan, we're undone,
They'll kill my mistress in her bed 40

In bed indeed the nymph had been
Three hours for all historians say,
She commonly went up at ten,
Unless piquet was in the way

She wak'd, be sure, with strange surprise,
O Cupid, is this right or law,
Thus to disturb the brightest eyes,
That ever slept, or ever saw ?

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
Listening, and fearful of the storm 50
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep, or leave her form ?

O1 have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the towering falcon nigh ?
She cuddles low behind the brake
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly

Then have you seen the beauteous maid,
When gazing on her midnight face
She turn'd each way her frighted head, -
Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes.

Venus this while was in the chamber
 Incognito for Susan said,
 It smelt so strong of myrrh and amber—
 And Susan is no lying maid

But since we have no present need
 Of Venus for an episode,
 With Cupid let us e'en proceed,
 And thus to Cloe spoke the god

Hold up your head hold up your hand
 Would it were not my lot to show ye 70
 This cruel writ, wherein you stand
 Indicted by the name of Cloe

For that by secret malice stirr'd,
 Or by an emulous pride invited,
 You have purloin'd the fav'rite bird,
 In which my mother most delighted

Her blushing face the lovely maid
 Rais'd just above the milk-white sheet
 A rose-tice in a lily bed
 Nor glows so red, nor breathes so sweet 80

Are you not he whom virgins fear,
 And widows court? is not your name
 Cupid? If so, pray come not near—
 Fair maiden, I'm the very same

Then what have I, good Sir, to say,
 Or ~~to~~ with her, you call your mother?
 If ~~I~~ should meet her in my way,
 We hardly courtesy to each other

Diana chaste, and Hebe sweet,
 Witness that what I speak is true 90
 I would not give my paroquet
 For all the Doves that ever flew

Yet, to compose this midnight noise,
 Go freely search where'er you please
 (The rage that rais'd, adorn'd her voice)
 Upon yon toilet lie my keys

Her keys he takes, her doors unlocks
 Through wardrobe, and through closet bounces,
 Peeps into every chest and box,
 Turns all her furbelows and flounces 100


But Dove, depend on't, finds he none,
 So to the bed returns again
 And now the maiden, bolder grown,
 Begins to treat him with disdain

I marvel much, she smiling said,
 Your poultry cannot yet be found
 Lies he in yonder slipper dead,
 Or may be, in the tea-pot drown'd?

No, traitor, angry Love replies,
 He's hid somewhere about your breast, 110
 A place nor god nor man denies,
 For Venus' Dove the proper nest


Search then, she said, put in your hand,
 And Cynthia, dear protectress, guard me
 As guilty I, or free may stand,
 Do thou, or punish, or reward me

MERCURY AND CUPID.


 N sullen humour one day Jove
 Sent Hermes down to Ida's grove,
 Commanding Cupid to deliver
 His store of darts, his total quiver,
 That Hermes should the weapons break,
 Or throw 'em into Lethe's lake
 Hermes, you know, must do his errand
 He found his man, produc'd his warrant,
 Cupid, your darts—this very hour—
 There's no contending against power 10
 How sullen Jupiter, just now,
 I think I said, and you'll allow,
 That Cupid was as bad as he
 Hear but the youngster's repartee
 Come, kinsman (said the little god),
 Put off your wings, lay by your rod,
 Retire with me to yonder bower,
 And rest yourself for half an hour
 'Tis far indeed from hence to Heaven
 But you fly fast, and 'tis but seven 20
 We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
 And drink to this celestial Hector—
 He break my darts, or hurt my power!
 He, Leda's swan, and Danae's shower!
 Go, bid him his wife's tongue restrain,
 And mind his thunder, and his rain—
 My darts! O certainly I'll give 'em

From Cloe's eyes he shall receive 'em
 There's one, the best in all my quiver,
 Twang ' through his very heart and liver. 30
 He then shall pine, and sigh, and rave
 Good lord ' what bustle shall we have '
 Neptune must straight be sent to sea,
 And Flora summon'd twice a day
 One must find shells, and t'other flowers,
 For cooling grots, and fragrant bowers,
 That Cloe may be serv'd in state
 The Hours must at her toilet wait
 Whilst all the reasoning fools below
 Wonder their watches go too slow, 40
 Lybs must fly south, and Eurus east,
 For jewels for her hair and breast
 No matter though their cruel haste
 Sink cities, and lay forests waste
 No matter though this fleet be lost,
 Or that the wind-bound on the coast
 What whispering in my mother's ear '
 What care, that Juno should not hear '
 What work among you scholar gods '
 Phoebus must write him am'ious odes 50
 And thou, poor cousin, must compose
 His letters in submissive prose,
 Whilst haughty Cloe, to sustain
 The honour of my mystic reign,
 Shall all his gifts and vows disdain,
 And laugh at your old bully's pain
 Dear coz, said Hermes in a flight,
 For Heaven's sake, keep your darts ' good night

ON BEAUTY A RIDDLE



 ESOLVE me, Cloe, what is this
 Or feist me one precious kiss
 'Tis the first offspring of the Graces,
 Bears different forms in different places,
 Acknowledg'd fine, where'er beheld,
 Yet fancied finer when conceal'd
 'Twas Flora's wealth, and Cice's charm,
 Pandora's box of good and harm
 'Twas Mars's wish, Endymion's dream,
 Apelles' draught, and Ovid's theme
 This guided Theseus through the maze,
 And sent him home with life and praise
 But this undid the Phrygian boy,
 And blew the flames that run'd Troy
 This shew'd great kindness to old Greece,
 And help'd rich Jason to the fleece
 This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,
 And lost poor Anthony the world
 Injur'd, though Lucrece found her doom,
 This banish'd tyranny from Rome
 Appeas'd though Lais gain'd her hire
 This set Persepolis on fire
 For this Alcides learn'd to spin
 His club laid down, and lion's skin.
 For this Apollo deign'd to keep,
 With servile care, a mortal's sheep
 For this the Father of the gods,

10

20


Content to leave his high abodes,
 In borrow'd figures loosely ran,
 Europa's bull, and Leda's swan, 30
 For this he reassumes the nod,
 (While Semele commands the God)
 Launches the bolt, and shakes the poles,
 Though Momus laughs, and Juno scolds—
 Here listening Cloe smil'd and said,
 Your riddle is not hard to read
 I guess it—Fain one, if you do,
 Need I, alas! the theme pursue?
 For this thou see'st, for this I leave,
 Whate'er the world thinks wise or grave, 40
 Ambition, business, friendship, news,
 My useful books, and serious Muse
 For this I willingly decline
 The mirth of feasts, and joys of wine,
 And choose to sit and talk with thee,
 (As thy great orders may decree)
 Of cocks and bulls, and flutes and fiddles,
 Of idle tales, and foolish riddles

THE QUESTION, TO LISETTA



 HAT nymph should I admire, or trust,
 But Cloe beauteous, Cloe just?
 What nymph should I desire to see,
 But her who leaves the plain for me?
 To whom should I compose the lay,

But her who listens when I play ?
 To whom, in song, repeat my cares,
 But her who in my sorrow shares ?
 For whom should I the garland make,
 But her who joys the gift to take, 10
 And boasts she wears it for my sake ?
 In love am I not fully blest ?
 Lisetta, pray thee tell the rest

LISETTA'S REPLY

URE, Cloe just, and Cloe fair,
 Deserves to be your only care
 But when you and she to-day
 Far into the wood did stray,
 And I happen'd to pass by,
 Which way did you cast your eye ?
 But when you cares to her you sing,
 Yet dare not tell her whence they spring,
 Does it not more afflict your heart,
 That in those cares she bears a part ? 10
 When you the flowers for Cloe twine,
 Why do you to her garland join
 The meanest bud that falls from mine ?
 Simplest of swains ! the world may see,
 Whom Cloe loves, and who loves me

THE GARLAND

 HE pride of every grove I chose,
 The violet sweet, and lily fair,
 The dappled pink, and blushing rose,
 To deck my charming Cloe's hair

At morn the nymph vouchsaf'd to place
 Upon her brow the various wreath,
 The flowers less blooming than her face,
 The scent less fragrant than her breath

The flowers she wore along the day
 And every nymph and shepherd said, 10
 That in her hair they look'd more gay
 Than glowing in their native bed

Undrest at evening when she found
 Then odours lost, then colours past,
 She chang'd her look, and on the ground
 Her garland and her eye she cast

That eye dropt sense distinct and clear,
 As any Muse's tongue could speak,
 When from its lid a pearly tear
 Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek 20

Dissembling what I knew too well,
 My love, my life, said I, explain
 This change of humour pr'ythee, tell
 That falling tear—What does it mean?

She sigh'd, she smil'd and to the flowers
 Pointing, the lovely moralist said
 See, friend, in some few fleeting hours,
 See yonder, what a change is made

Ah me ! the blooming pride of May,
 And that of beauty are but one
 At morn both flourish bright and gay,
 Both fade at evening, pale, and gone

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung,
 The amorous youth around her bow'd,
 At night her fatal knell was rung,
 I saw, and kiss'd her in her shroud

Such as she is, who died to-day,
 Such I, alas ! may be to-morrow,
 Go, Damon, bid thy Muse display
 The justice of thy Cloe's sorrow.

10

THE LADY WHO OFFERS HER LOOKING GLASS TO VENUS.*



VENUS, take my votive glass,
 Since I am not what I was,
 What from this day I shall be,
 Venus, let me never see

* Taken from an epigram of Plato See Rambler, Number 143

CLOE JEALOUS

FORBEAR to ask me, why I weep,
 Vex'd Cloe to her shepherd said,
 'Tis for my two poor straggling sheep
 Perhaps, or for my squirrel dead

For mind I what you late have writ ?
 Your subtle questions, and replies,
 Emblems, to teach a female wit
 The ways, where changing Cupid flies

Your riddle purpos'd to rehearse
 The general power that beauty has , 10
 But why did no peculiar verse
 Describe one charm of Cloe's face ?

The glass, which was at Venus' shine,
 With such mysterious sorrow laid
 The garland (and you call it mine)
 Which show'd how youth and beauty fade

Ten thousand trifles light as these
 Nor can my rage, nor anger move
 She should be humble, who would please ,
 And she must suffer, who can love 20

When in my glass I chanc'd to look ,
 Of Venus what did I implore ?
 That every grace which thence I took,
 Should know to charm my Damon more

Reading thy verse, Who heeds, said I,
If here or there his glances flew?
O free for ever be his eye,
Whose heart to me is always true

My bloom indeed, my little flower
Of beauty quickly lost its pride, 30
For, sever'd from its native bower,
It on thy glowing bosom died.

Yet can'd I not what might presage,
Of withering wreath, or fleeting youth,
Love I esteem'd more strong than age,
And time less permanent than truth

Why then I weep, forbear to know
Fall uncontroll'd my tears, and free
O Damon! 'tis the only woe
I ever yet conceal'd from thee 40

The secret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, e'en in my hearse,
But on my tombstone thou shalt read
My answer to thy dubious verse

ANSWER TO CLOE JEALOUS

IN THE SAME STYLE THE AUTHOR SICK.

YES, fairest proof of Beauty's power,
 Dear idol of my panting heart,
 Nature points this my fatal hour
 And I have liv'd, and we must part

While now I take my last adieu,
 Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear,
 Lest yet my half-clos'd eye may view
 On earth an object worth its care

From Jealousy's tormenting strife
 For ever be thy bosom freed
 That nothing may disturb thy life,
 Content I hasten to the dead

10

Yet when some better-fated youth
 Shall with his amorous pailey move thee,
 Reflect one moment on his truth,
 Who, dying thus, persists to love thee

A BETTER ANSWER

DEAR Cloe, how blubber'd is that pretty
face,
Thy cheek all on fire, and thy han-
all uncurl'd
Pi'st thee quit this caprice, and (as old Falstaff says)
Let us e'en talk a little like folks of this world

How canst thou presume, thou hast leave to destroy
The beauties, which Venus but lent to thy keeping?
Those looks were design'd to inspire love and joy
More old'nai y eyes may serve people for weeping

To be vext at a tittle or two that I writ,
Your judgment at once, and my passion you wrong
You take that for fact, which will scarce be found
wit 11
Odds life! must one swear to the truth of a song?

What I speak, my fair Cloe, and what I write, shows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art
I court others in verse, but I love thee in prose
And they have my whimsies, but thou hast my
heart

The god of us verse-men (you know child) the sun,
How after his journeys he sets up his rest
If at morning o'er earth 'tis his fancy to run,
At night he declines on his Thetis's breast.

So when I am wearied with wandering all day,
 To thee, my delight, in the evening I come
 No matter what beauties I saw in my way, +
 They were but my visits, but thou art my home

Then finish, dear Cloe, this pastoral war,
 And let us, like Horace and Lydia, agree
 For thou art a girl as much brighter than he,
 As he was a poet sublimer than me

PALLAS AND VENUS

AN EPIGRAM.



HE Trojan swain had judg'd the great
 dispute,
 And beauty's power obtain'd the golden
 fruit,

When Venus, loose in all her naked charms,
 Met Jove's great daughter clad in shining arms
 The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
 From head to foot, and tauntingly she said
 Yield, sister; rival, yield naked, you see,
 I vanquish guess how potent I should be,
 If to the field I came in armour drest,
 Dreadful, like thine, my shield, and terrible my crest'

My heart with her but, as guest-wise, sojourn'd,
 And now to Helen it is home return'd,
 There to remain —

Midsummer Night's Dream, A. III S. 2

The warrior goddess with disdain replied 11
 Thy folly, child, is equal to thy pride
 Let a brave enemy for once advise,
 And Venus (if 'tis possible) be wise
 Thou to be strong must put off every dress,
 Thy only armour is thy nakedness
 And more than once, (or thou art much belied)
 By Mars himself that armour has been tried

TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN LOVE

A TALE

FROM public noise and factious strife,
 From all the busy ills of life,
 Take me, my Celia, to thy breast,
 And lull my wearied soul to rest
 For ever, in this humble cell,
 Let thee and I, my fair one, dwell,
 None enter else, but Love—and he
 Shall bar the door, and keep the key
 To painted roofs, and shining spires
 (Uneasy seats of high desires) 10
 Let the unthinking many croud,
 That dare be covetous and proud
 In golden bondage let them wait,
 And barter happiness for state
 But oh! my Celia, when thy swain
 Desires to see a court again,
 May Heaven around this destin'd head

The choicest of its curses shed !
 To sum up all the rage of Fate,
 In the two things I dread and hate, 20
 Mayst thou be false, and I be great !

Thus, on his Celia's panting breast,
 Fond Celadon his soul express'd,
 While with delight the lovely maid
 Receiv'd the vows, she thus repaid

Hope of my age, joy of my youth,
 Blest miracle of love and truth !
 All that could e'er be counted mine,
 My love and life, long since are thine
 A real joy I never knew, 30

Till I believ'd thy passion true
 A real grief I ne'er can find,
 Till thou prov'st perjur'd or unkind
 Contempt, and poverty, and care,
 All we abhor, and all we fear,
 Blest with thy presence, I can bear
 Through waters, and through flames I'll go,
 Sufferer and solace of thy woe
 Trace me some yet unheard-of way,
 That I thy aidour may repay, 40
 And make my constant passion known,
 By more than woman yet has done

Had I a wish that did not bear
 The stamp and image of my dear,
 I'd pierce my heart through every vein,
 And die to let it out again
 No, Venus shall my witness be,
 (If Venus ever lov'd like me)
 That for one hour I would not quit
 My shepherd's arms, and this retreat 50

To be the Persian monarch's bride,
 Partner of all his power and pride,
 Or rule in regal state above,
 Mother of gods, and wife of Jove
 O happy these of human race !
 But soon, alas ! our pleasures pass
 He thank'd her on his bended knee,
 Then drank a quart of milk and tea
 And leaving her ador'd embrace,
 Hasten'd to court, to beg a place
 While she, his absence to bemoan,
 The very moment he was gone,
 Call'd Thyrsis from beneath the bed !
 Where all this time he had been hid

69

MORAL

While men have these ambitious fancies,
 And wanton wenches read romances,
 Our sex will—What ? out with it. Lie,
 And theirs in equal strains reply
 The moral of the tale I sing
 (A posy for a wedding ring)
 In this short verse will be confin'd
 Love is a jest, and vows are wind.

70

AN ENGLISH PADLOCK

MISS DANAE, when fair and young,
 (As Horace has divinely sung)
 Could not be kept from Jove's embrace
 By doors of steel, and walls of brass

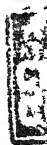
The reason of the thing is clear,
 Would Jove the naked truth aver
 Cupid was with him of the party,
 And show'd himself sincere and hearty
 For, give that whipster but his errand,
 He takes my Lord Chief Justice' warrant, 10
 Dauntless as death away he walks,
 Breaks the doors open, snaps the locks,
 Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
 Nor stops till he has culprit's body

Since this has been authentic truth,
 By age deliver'd down to youth,
 Tell us, mistaken husband, tell us,
 Why so mysterious, why so jealous?
 Does the restraint, the bolt, the bar
 Make us less curious, her less fair? 20
 The spy, which does this treasure keep,
 Does she ne'er say her prayers, nor sleep?
 Does she to no excess incline?
 Does she fly music, mirth, and wine?
 Or have not gold and flattery power
 To purchase one unguarded hour?

Your care does farther yet extend
 That spy is guarded by your friend —
 But has this friend nor eye, nor heart?

May he not feel the cruel dart,
 Which, soon or late, all mortals feel ?
 May he not, with too tender zeal,
 Give the fair prisoner cause to see,
 How much he wishes she were free ?
 May he not craftily infer
 The rules of friendship too severe,
 Which chain him to a hated trust,
 Which make him wretched, to be just ?
 And may not she, this darling she,
 Youthful and healthy, flesh and blood,
 Easy with him, ill us'd by thee,
 Allow this logic to be good ?

30



40

Still, will your questions never end ?
 I trust to neither spy nor friend
 In short, I keep her from the sight
 Of every human face — She'll write —
 From pen and paper she's debarr'd —
 Has she a bodkin and a card ?
 She'll prick her mind — She will, you say
 But how shall she that mind convey ?
 I keep her in one room I lock it
 The key (look here) is in this pocket
 The key-hole, is that left ? most certain,
 She'll thrust her letter through — Sir Martin.


50

Dear angry friend, what must be done ?
 Is there no way ? — There is but one
 Send her abroad, and let her see,
 That all this mingled mass, which she,
 Being forbidden, longs to know,
 Is a dull face, an empty show,
 Powder, and pocket-glass, and beau,
 A staple of romance and lies,

60

False tears, and real perjuries
 Where sighs and looks are bought and sold,
 And love is made but to be told,
 Where the fat bawd, and lavish hen
 The spoils of ruin'd beauty share
 And youth, seduc'd from friends and fame,
 Must give up age to want and shame
 Let her behold the frantic scene, 79
 The women wretched, false the men
 And when, these certain ills to shun,
 She would to thy embraces run,
 Receive her with extended arms
 Seem more delighted with her charms
 Wait on her to the park and play
 Put on good humour, make her gay
 Be to her virtues very kind,
 Be to her faults a little blind,
 Let all her ways be unconfin'd, 80
 And clap your padlock—on her mind

HANS CARVEL


 HANS CARVEL, impotent and old,
 Married a lass of London mould
 Handsome? enough, extremely gay
 Lov'd music, company, and play
 High flights she had, and wit at will,
 And so her tongue lay seldom still
 For in all visits who but she
 To argue, or to repartee?

She made it plain, that human passion
 Was order'd by predestination , 10
 That if weak women went astray ,
 Then stars were more in fault than they ,
 Whole tragedies she had by heart ,
 Enter'd into Roxana's part
 To triumph in her rival's blood,
 The action certainly was good
 How like a vine young Ammon curl'd !
 Oh that dear conqueror of the world !
 She pitied Betterton in age,
 That ridicul'd the god-like rage 20

She, first of all the town, was told,
 Where newest India things were sold
 So in a morning, without bodice,
 Slept sometimes out to Miss Thody's ,
 To cheapen tea, to buy a screen
 What else could so much virtue mean ?
 For to prevent the least reproach,
 Betty went with her in the coach

But when no very great affair
 Excited her peculiar care, 30
 She without fail was wak'd at ten ,
 Drank chocolate, then slept again
 At twelve she rose , with much ado
 Her clothes were huddled on by two ,
 Then, does my lady dine at home ?
 Yes, sure ,—but is the Colonel come ?
 Next, how to spend the afternoon,
 And not come home again too soon ,
 The Change, the City, or the Play ,
 As each was proper for the day
 A turn in summer to Hyde Park,

When it grew tolerably dark

Wife's pleasure causes husband's pain

Strange fancies come in Hans's brain

He thought of what he did not name,

And would reform, but durst not blame.

At first he therefore preach'd his wife

The comforts of a pious life

Told her how transient beauty^{*} was,

That all must die, and flesh was grass 50

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,

And doubled down the useful places

But still the weight of worldly care

Allow'd her little time for prayer

And Cleopatra^{*} was read o'er,

While Scot,[†] and Wake,[‡] and twenty more,

That teach one to deny oneself,

Stood unmolested on the shelf

An untouch'd Bible grac'd her toilet

No fear that thumb of hers should spoil it

In short, the trade was still the same 61

The dame went out, the Colonel came

What's to be done? poor Carvel cried

Another battery must be tried

What if to spells I had recourse?

'Tis but to hinder something worse

The end must justify the means

He only sins who ill intends

Since therefore 'tis to combat evil,

* Cleopatra is a novel much read by the ladies in the last century [†]

† Dr John Scot, rector of St Giles in the Fields, and author of the Christian Life, in 5 vols

‡ Dr. William Wake, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury

'Tis lawful to employ the devil 70

Forthwith the devil did appear
(For name him, and he's always near),
Not in the shape in which he plies
At miss's elbow when she lies,
Or stands before the nursery doors,
To take the naughty boy that roais
But, without saucer-eye or claw,
Like a grave barrister-at-law

Hans Carvel, lay aside your grief,
The devil says, I bring relief 80

Relief, says Hans pray let me crave
Your name, Sir —Satan —Sir, your slave,
I did not look upon your feet
You'll pardon me ——Ay, now I see't
And pray, Sir, when came you from hell?
Our friends there, did you leave them well?
All well, but pr'ythee, honest Hans,
(Says Satan) leave your complaisance

The truth is this I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day 90

For, *entre nous*, we hellish sprites
Love more the fresco of the nights,
And oftener our receipts convey
In dreams, than any other way
I tell you therefore as a friend,
Ere morning dawns, your fears shall end
Go then this evening, master Carvel,
Lay down your fowls, and broach your barrel,
Let friends and wine dissolve your care,
Whilst I the great receipt prepare — 100
To-night I'll bring it, by my faith,
Believe for once what Satan saith

Away went Hans glad ? not a little ;
 Obey'd the devil to a tittle ,
 Invited friends some half a dozen,
 The Colonel, and my lady's cousin
 The meat was serv'd , the bowls were crown'd ,
 Catches were sung , and healths went round ,
 Barbadoes waters for the close ,
 Till Hans had fairly got his dose 110
 The Colonel toasted to the best
 The Dame mov'd off, to be undrest
 The chimes went twelve the guests withdrew
 But when, or how, Hans hardly knew
 Some modern anecdotes aver,
 He nodded in his elbow chair ,
 From thence was carried off to bed
 John held his heels, and Nan his head
 My lady was disturb'd new sorrow !
 Which Hans must answer for to-morrow 120
 In bed then view this happy pair ,
 And think how Hymen triumph'd there
 Hans fast asleep as soon as laid,
 The duty of the night unpaid
 The waking dame, with thoughts oppress'd,
 That made her hate both him and rest ,
 By such a husband, such a wife !
 'Twas Acme's and Septimius' life
 The lady sigh'd the lover snori'd
 The punctual devil kept his word 130
 Appear'd to honest Hans again ,
 But not at all by madam seen
 And giving him a magic ring,
 Fit for the finger of a king ,
 Dear Hans, said he, this jewel take,

And wear it long for Satan's sake
 'Twill do your business to a haire
 For, long as you this ring shall wear
 As sure as I look over Lincoln,
 That ne'er shall happen which you think on 140

Hans took the ring with joy extreme,
 (All this was only in a dream)
 And, thrusting it beyond his joint,
 'Tis done, he cried I've gain'd my point —
 What point, said she, you ugly beast?
 You neither give me joy nor rest
 'Tis done — What's done, you drunken bear?
 You've thrust your finger G-d knows where

A DUTCH PROVERB

FIRE, water, woman, are man's ruin
 Says wise professor Vander Bruin
 By flames a house I h'd was lost
 Last year, and I must pay the cost

This spring the rains o'erflow'd my ground
 And my best Flanders mare was drown'd
 A slave I am to Clara's eyes
 The gipsy knows her power, and flies
 Fire, water, woman, are my ruin
 And great thy wisdom Vande Bruin

PAULO PURGANTI AND HIS WIFE.

AN HONEST, BUT A SIMPLE PAIR

EST enim quiddam, idque intelligitur non omni virtute, quod
 deceat quod cogitatione magis à virtute potest quam se
 separari
 Cic de Off L 2

BEYOND the fix'd and settled rules
 Of vice and virtue in the schools,
 Beyond the letter of the law,
 Which keeps our men and maids in awe,

The better sort should set before 'em
 A grace, a manner, a decorum,
 Something, that gives their acts a light,
 Makes 'em not only just, but bright,
 And sets them in that open fame,
 Which witty malice cannot blame 10

For 'tis in life, as 'tis in painting
 Much may be right, yet much be wanting,
 From lines drawn true, our eye may trace
 A foot, a knee, a hand, a face
 May justly own the picture wrought
 Exact to rule, exempt from fault
 Yet, if the colouring be not there,
 The Titian stroke, the Guido air,
 To nicest judgment show the piece,
 At best 'twill only not displease 20
 It would not gain on Jersey's eye
 Bradford would frown, and set it by

Thus in the picture of our mind
 The action may be well design'd,
 Guided by law, and bound by duty,
 Yet want this *Je ne sçay quoy* of beauty
 And though its error may be such,

As Knags and Burgess* cannot hit,
 It yet may feel the nicer touch

Of Wycherley's or Congreve's wit 30

What is this talk? replies a friend,
 And where will this dry moral end?
 The truth of what you here lay down
 By some example should be shown —
 With all my heart,—for once, read on
 An honest, but a simple pair
 (And twenty other I forbear)
 May serve to make this thesis clear

A doctor of great skill and fame,
 Paulo Purganti was his name, 40
 Had a good, comely, virtuous wife,
 No woman led a better life
 She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted
 She chuckled when a bawd was carted;
 And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
 Till all the whores were burnt alive

On married men, that dare be bad,
 She thought no mercy should be had,
 They should be hang'd, or starv'd, or flead,
 Or serv'd like Romish priests in Swede 50
 In short, all lewdness she defied
 And stiff was her parochial pride

Yet, in an honest way, the dame

* Two divine. Knags was Lecturer of St. Giles in the
 Fields, Burgess, a Dissenter

Was a great lover of that same ,
 And could from Scripture take her cue,
 That husbands should give wives their due

Her prudence did so justly steel
 Between the gay and the severe,
 That if in some regards she chose
 To curb poor Paulo in too close,
 In others she relax'd again,
 And govern'd with a looser rein

60

Thus though she strictly did confine
 The doctor from excess of wine,
 With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli,
 She let him almost burst his belly
 Thus dying coffee was denied,
 But chocolate that loss supplied
 And for tobacco (who could bear it),
 Filthy concomitant of claret !
 (Blest revolution !) one might see
 Eringo roots, and bohea tea

70

She often set the doctor's band,
 And strok'd his beard, and squeez'd his hand
 Kindly complain'd, that after noon
 He went to pore on books too soon
 She held it wholesomer by much,
 To rest a little on the couch —
 About his waist in bed a-nights
 She clung so close—for fear of sprites

80

The Doctor understood the call,
 But had not always wherewithal

The lion's skin too short, you know
 (As Plutarch's Morals finely show),
 Was lengthen'd by the fox's tail,
 And art supplies, where strength may fail

Unwilling then in arms to meet
 The enemy he could not beat,
 He strove to lengthen the campaign,
 And save his forces by chicane 90
 Fabius, the Roman chief, who thus
 By fall retreat grew Maximus,
 Shows us, that all the warrior can do
 With force inferior, is CUNCTANDO

One day then, as the foe drew near,
 With love, and joy, and life, and dear,
 Otho, who knew this tittle-tattle
 Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle
 Thought it extremely *à propos*,
 To ward against the coming blow 100
 To ward but how? Ah, there's the question,
 Fierce the assault, unarm'd the bastion

The doctor feign'd a strange surprise
 He felt her pulse, he view'd her eyes,
 That beat too fast, these roll'd too quick,
 She was, he said, or would be sick,
 He judg'd it absolutely good,
 That she should purge and cleanse her blood
 Spa waters for that end were got
 If they pass'd easily or not, 110
 What matters it? the lady's fever
 Continued violent as ever

For a distemper of this kind,
 (Blackmore* and Hans† are of my mind,)
 If once it youthful blood infects,
 And chiefly of the female sex,
 Is scarce remov'd by pill or potion;

* Sir Richard Blackmore

† Sir Edward Hannes.

Whate'er might be our doctor's notion.

One luckless night then, as in bed
The doctor and the dame were laid, 120

Again this cruel fever came,
High pulse, short breath, and blood in flame.

What measures shall poor Paulo keep

With madam in this piteous taking ?
She, like Macbeth, has murder'd sleep,

And won't allow him rest through waking
Sad state of matters ! when we dare
Nor ask for peace, nor offer war,
Nor Livy nor Comines have shown,
What in this juncture may be done 130

Grotius might own, that Paulo's case is
Harder than any which he places
Amongst his Belli and his Pacis


He strove, alas ! but strove in vain,
By dint of logic to maintain,
That all the sex was born to grieve,
Down to her ladyship from Eve
He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with quotations,
Divines and moralists, and run ye on 140
Quite through from Seneca to Bunyan.*

As much in vain he bid her try
To fold her arms, and close her eye ;
Telling her, rest would do her good,
If any thing in nature could
So held the Greeks quite down from Galen,
Masters and princes of their calling
So all our modern friends maintain
(Though no great Greeks) in Warwick-lane

* John Bunyan, author of the Pilgrim's Progress

Reduce, my Muse, the wandering song : 150
 A tale should never be too long
 The more he talk'd, the more she burn'd,
 And sigh'd, and toss'd, and groan'd, and turn'd
 At last, I wish, said she, my dear—
 (And whisper'd something in his ear)
 You wish ! wish on, the doctor cries
 Lord ! when will womankind be wise ?
 What, in your waters ? are you mad ?
 Why poison is not half so bad.
 I'll do it—but I give you warning 160
 You'll die before to-morrow morning —
 'Tis kind, my dear, what you advise ,
 The lady with a sigh replies ,
 But life, you know, at best is pain ,
 And death is what we should disdain.
 So do it, therefore, and adieu
 For I will die for love of you —
 Let wanton wives by death be scar'd
 But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd

THE LADLE

 HE sceptics think, 'twas long ago,
 Since gods came down *incognito*
 To see who were their friends or foes,
 And how our actions fell or rose
 That since they gave things their beginning,
 And set this whirligig a spinning ;

Supine they in their Heaven remain,
Exempt from passion, and from pain
And frankly leave us human olves,
To cut and shuffle for ourselves 10
To stand or walk, to rise or tumble,
As matter, and as motion jumble

The poets now, and painters hold
This thesis both absurd and bold
And your good-natur'd gods, they say,
Descend some twice or thrice a-day
Else all these things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single farthing
For, when the hero we rehearse,
To grace his actions and our verse, 20
'Tis not by dint of human thought,
That to his Latium he is brought,
Iris descends by Fate's commands,
To guide his steps through foreign lands
And Amphitrite clears the way
From rocks and quicksands in the sea.

And if you see him in a sketch
(Though drawn by Paulo or Carache),
He shows not half his force and strength,
Strutting in armour, and at length 30
That he may make his proper figure,
The piece must yet be four yards bigger
The nymphs conduct him to the field,
One holds his sword, and one his shield
Mars standing by asserts his quarrel,
And Fame flies after with a laurel

These points, I say, of speculation
(As 'twere to save or sink the nation)
Men idly learned will dispute,

Assert, object, confirm, refute 40
 Each mighty angry, mighty right,
 With equal arms sustains the fight,
 Till now no umpire can agree 'em
 So both draw off and sing *Te Deum*

Is it in *equilibrio*,
 If deities descend or no?
 Then let the affirmative prevail,
 As requisite to form my tale
 For by all parties 'tis confest,
 That those opinions are the best, 50
 Which in their nature most conduce
 To present ends, and private use

Two gods came therefore from above,
 One Mercury, the t'other Jove
 The humour was (it seems) to know,
 If all the favours they bestow,
 Could from our own perverseness ease us,
 And if our wish enjoy'd would please us

Discoursing largely on this theme,
 O'er hills and dales their godships came, 60
 Till, well-nigh tū'd and almost night,
 They thought it proper to alight

Note here, that it as true as odd is,
 That in disguise a god or goddess
 Exerts no supernatural powers,
 But acts on maxims much like ours

They spied at last a country farm,
 Where all was snug, and clean, and warm,
 For woods before and hills behind
 Secur'd it both from rain and wind 70
 Large oxen in the fields were lowing
 Good grain was sow'd, good fruit was growing

Of last year's corn in barns great store,
 Fat turkeys gobbling at the door
 And wealth (in short) with peace consented,
 That people here should live contented
 But did they in effect do so?

Have patience, friend, and thou shalt know

The honest farmer and his wife,
 To years declin'd from prime of life, 80
 Had struggled with the marriage noose,
 As almost every couple does
 Sometimes, my plague! sometimes, my darling!
 Kissing to-day, to-morrow snailing,
 Jointly submitting to endure
 That evil, which admits no cure

Our gods the outward gate unbarr'd
 Our farmer met 'em in the yard,
 Thought they were folks that lost their way
 And ask'd them civilly to stay 90
 Told 'em for supper, or for bed
 They might go on, and be worse sped.

So said, so done the gods consent
 All three into the parlour went
 They compliment, they sit, they chat,
 Fight o'er the wars, reform the state
 A thousand knotty points they clear,
 Till supper and my wife appear.

Jove made his leg, and kiss'd the dame
 Obsequious Hermes did the same 100
 Jove kiss'd the farmer's wife, you say.
 He did—but for an honest way

Oh! not with half that warmth and life,
 With which he kiss'd Amphytrion's wife

Well then, things handsomely were serv'd

My mistress for the strangers carv'd
 How strong the beer, how good the meat,
 How loud they laugh'd, how much they eat,
 In epic sumptuous would appear,
 Yet shall be pass'd in silence here 110
 For I should grieve to have it said,
 That, by a fine description led,
 I made my episode too long,
 Or tir'd my friend, to grace my song

The grace-cup serv'd, the cloth away,
 Jove thought it time to show his play
 Landlord and landlady, he cried,
 Folly and jesting laid aside
 That ye thus hospitably live,
 And strangers with good cheer receive, 120
 Is mighty grateful to your betters,
 And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors,
 To give this thesis plainer proof,
 You have to-night beneath your roof
 A pair of gods (nay, never wonder),
 This youth can fly, and I can thunder
 I'm Jupiter, and he Mercurius,
 My page, my son indeed, but spurious
 Form then three wishes, you and madam,
 And sure, as you already had 'em, 130
 The things desir'd in half an hour
 Shall all be here, and in your power

Thank ye, great gods, the woman says
 Oh ' may your altars ever blaze '
 A ladle for our silver dish
 Is what I want, is what I wish —
 A ladle ' cries the man, a ladle '
 'Odzooks, Corisca, you have pray'd ill ,

What should be great, you turn to faice ,
 I wish the ladle in your a— 140

With equal grief and shame my Muse
 The sequel of the tale pursues ,
 The ladle fell into the room,
 And stuck in old Corisca's bum.
 Our couple weep two wishes past,
 And kindly join to form the last ,
 To ease the woman's awkward pain,
 And get the ladle out again.

MORAL

This commonei has worth and parts,
 Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts 150
 His head aches for a coronet
 And who is bless'd that is not great ?

Some sense, and more estate, kind Heaven
 To this well-lotted peer has given
 What then ? he must have rule and sway ,
 And all is wrong, 'till he's in play

The miser must make up his plum,
 And dares not touch the hoarded sum ,
 The sickly dotard wants a wife,
 To draw off his last dregs of life 160

Against our peace we arm our will
 Amidst our plenty, something still
 For horses, houses, pictures, planting,
 To thee, to me, to him is wanting
 That cruel something unpossess'd
 Corrodes and leavens all the rest
 That something, if we could obtain,
 Would soon create a future pain ,
 And to the coffin, from the cradle,
 'Tis all a Wish, and all a Ladle 170

WRITTEN AT PARIS, MDCC,


IN THE BEGINNING OF ROBE'S GEOGRAPHY



F all that Willham rules, or Robe
 Describes, great Rhea, of thy globe,
 When or on post-horse, or in chaise,
 With much expense, and little ease,
 My destin'd miles I shall have gone,
 By Thames or Maese, by Po or Rhone,
 And found no foot of earth my own,
 Great Mother, let me once be able
 To have a garden, house, and stable,
 That I may read, and ride, and plant, 10
 Superior to desire, or want,
 And as health fails, and years increase,
 Sit down, and think, and die in peace
 Oblige thy favourite undertakers
 To throw me in but twenty acres
 This number sure they may allow,
 For pasture ten, and ten for plough
 'Tis all that I would wish, or hope,
 For me and John, and Nell, and Chop
 Then, as thou wilt, dispose the rest 20
 (And let not Fortune spoil the jest)
 To those, who at the market-rate
 Can barter honour for estate
 Now if thou giant'st me my request,
 To make thy votary truly blest,
 Let curst revenge, and saucy pride
 To some black rock far off be tied,
 Nor e'er approach my rural seat,

To tempt me to be base and great
 And, Goddess, this kind office done, 30
 Charge Venus to command her son,
 (Where-ever else she lets him rove)
 To shun my house, and field, and grove
 Peace cannot dwell with hate or love
 Hear, gracious Rhea, what I say
 And thy petitioner shall pray.

WRITTEN IN THE BEGINNING OF
 MEZERAY'S HISTORY OF
 FRANCE

 HATE'ER thy countrymen have done
 By law and wit, by sword and gun,
 In thee is faithfully recited
 And all the living world, that view
 Thy work, give thee the praises due,
 At once instructed and delighted.

Yet for the fame of all these deeds,
 What beggar in the Invalides,
 With lameness broke, with blindness smitten,
 Wish'd ever decently to die, 10
 To have been either Mezeray,
 Or any monarch he has written ?

It strange, dear author, yet it true is,
 That, down from Pharamond to Louis,
 All covet life, yet call it pain
 All feel the ill, yet shun the cure

Can sense this paradox endure ?
 Resolve me, Cambray, or Fontaine

The man in graver tragic known
 (Though his best part long since was done)
 Still on the stage desires to tarry 21
 And he who play'd the Harlequin,
 After the jest still loads the scene
 Unwilling to retire, though weary

WRITTEN IN THE NOUVEAUX INTERETS

DES PRINCES DE L'EUROPE

BLEST be the princes, who have fought
 For pompous names, or wide dominion,
 Since by their error we are taught,
 That happiness is but opinion

ADRIANI MORIENTIS AD ANIMAM SUAM

ANIMULA, vagula, blandula,
 Hospes, comesque corporis,
 Quæ nunc abibis in loca,
 Pallidula, rigida, nudula ?
 Nec, ut soles, dabis joca

BY MONSIEUR FONTENELLE

MA petite âme, ma mignonne,
 Tu t'en vas donc, ma fille, et Dieu sçache
 où tu vas.

Of wit and jest disturbs the solemn court
 See the fantastic minstrelsy advance,
 To breathe the song, and animate the dance
 Blest the usurper ! happy the surprise !
 Hei mimic postures catch our eager eyes .
 Hei jingling bells affect our captive ear ,
 And in the sights we see, and sounds we hear,
 Against our judgment she our sense employs ,
 The laws of troubled Reason she destroys
 And in their place rejoices to indite
 Wild schemes of mirth, and plans of loose delight.

TO DR SHERLOCK, 7

ON HIS PRACTICAL DISCOURSE CONCERNING DEATH

FORGIVE the Muse, who, in unhallow'd
stains,
The Saint one moment from his God
detains

For sure, what'er you do, what'er you are,
'Tis all but one good work, one constant prayer
Forgive her, and intreat that God, to whom
Thy favour'd vows with kind acceptance come,
To raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which suits a song of piety and thee

Wondrous good man! whose labours may repel
The force of sin, may stop the rage of hell 10

* Dr William Sherlock, master of the Temple, father of Dr Thomas Sherlock, sometime Bishop of London

Thou, like the Baptist, from thy God wast sent,
The crying voice, to bid the world repent

Thou Youth shall study, and no more engage
Their flattering wishes for uncertain age,
No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
Chase fleeting Pleasure through this maze of life
Finding the wretched all they here can have,
But present food, and but a future grave
Each, great as Philip's victor son, shall view
This abject world, and weeping, ask a new. 20

Decrepid Age shall read thee, and confess,
Thy labours can assuage, where medicines cease,
Shall bless thy words, their wounded soul's relief,
The drops that sweeten their last dregs of life,
Shall look to Heaven, and laugh at all beneath,
Own riches gather'd, trouble, fame a breath,
And life an ill, whose only cure is death

Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
Their sense untutor'd infancy may know
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd Pride be taught 31
Easy in words thy style, in sense sublime,

On its blest steps each age and sex may rise,
'Tis like the ladder in the Patriarch's dream,

Its foot on earth, its height above the skies,
Diffus'd its virtue, boundless is its power,
'Tis public health, and universal cure,
Of heavenly manna 'tis a second feast,
A nation's food, and all to every taste 39

To its last height mad Britain's guilt was rear'd,
And various death for various crimes she fear'd.
With your kind work her drooping hopes revive,
You bid her read, repent, adore, and live :

You wrest the bolt from Heaven's avenging hand,
Stop ready death, and save a sinking land.

O' save us still, still bless us with thy stay
O' want thy Heaven, till we have learnt the way
Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon
And for the church's good, defer thy own
O' live and let thy works urge our belief, 50
Live to explain thy doctrine by thy life,
Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in piety,
Till Christians, yet unborn, be taught to die.

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss
Untouch'd thy tomb, uninjur'd be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just,
Till in last sounds the dreadful trumpet speaks,
Till Judgment calls, and quicken'd Nature wakes
Till through the utmost earth, and deepest sea, 61
Our scatter'd atoms find their destin'd way,
In haste to clothe their kindred souls again,
Perfect our state, and build immortal man
Then fearless thou, who well sustain'd'st the fight,
To paths of joy, or tracts of endless light,
Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd,
'Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be receiv'd,
And glad all Heaven with millions thou hast sav'd

CARMEN SECULARE, FOR THE YEAR MDCC

TO THE KING

Adspice, venturo lætentur ut omnia sæclo
 O mihi tam longæ maneat pars ultima vitæ,
 Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta !

VIRG. Eclog. 4

HY elder look, great Janus, cast
 Into the long records of ages past
 Review the years in fairest action dress'd
 With noted white, superior to the rest,
 Æras deriv'd, and chronicles begun,
 From empires founded, and from battles won,
 Show all the spoils by valiant kings achiev'd,
 And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd,
 The wounds of patriots in their country's cause,
 And happy power sustain'd by wholesome laws,
 In comely rank call every merit forth, 11
 Imprint on every act its standard worth,
 The glorious parallels then downward bring
 To modern wonders, and to Britain's king
 With equal justice and historic care
 Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare
 Confess the various attributes of fame
 Collected and complete in William's name
 To all the listening world relate,
 (As thou dost his story read), 20
 That nothing went before so great,
 And nothing greater can succeed

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
 Prudent in peace, and terrible in war
 The boldest virtues that have govern'd earth
 From Latium's fruitful womb derive their birth

Then turn to her fair written page,
 From dawning childhood to establish'd age,

The glories of her empire trace,
 Confront the heroes of thy Roman race, 30
 And let the justest palm the victor's temples grace

Thy son of Mars reduc'd the trembling swains,
 And spread his empire o'er the distant plains
 But yet the Sabines' violated charms
 Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms
 Numa the rights of strict religion knew,
 On every altar laid the incense due,

Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,
 Or lead the forward youth to noble war
 Stern Brutus was with too much horror good, 40
 Holding his fasces stain'd with filial blood
 Fabius was wise, but with excess of care
 He sav'd his country, but prolong'd the war
 While Decius, Paulus, Curius, greatly fought,

And by their strict examples taught,
 How wild desires should be controll'd,
 And how much brighter virtue was, than gold
 They scarce their swelling thirst of fame could
 hide,

And boasted poverty with too much pride
 Excess in youth made Scipio less rev'rend, 50
 And Cato dying, seem'd to own, he fear'd
 Julius with honour tamed Rome's foreign foes,
 But patriots fell, ere the dictator rose.

And, while with clemency Augustus reign'd,
The monarch was ador'd, the city chain'd.

With justest honour be their merits dress'd,
But be their failings too confess'd
Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd the country's good
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed 60
From the low earth tore some polluting weed,
And with the blood of Jove there always ran,
Some viler part, some tincture of the man.

Few virtues after these so far prevail,
But that their vices more than turn the scale
Valour grown wild by pride, and power by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair,
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd sad remains of what had once been fair;
Till Heaven a better race of men supplies 70
And glory shoots new beams from western skies.

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemain,
And the long heroes of the Gallie strain,
Experienc'd chiefs, for hardy prowess known,
And bloody wreaths in venturous battles won
From the first William, our great Norman king,
The bold Plantagenets, and Tudors bring,
Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose
In foreign fields to check Britannia's foes,
With happy laws her empire to sustain, 80
And with full power assert her ambient main
But sometimes too industrious to be great,
Not patient to expect the turns of fate,

They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight,
 And made proud conquest trample over right,
 Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful sway,
 And dreaded both, when neither would obey.

From Didier and imperial Adolph trace
 The glorious offspring of the Nassau race,
 Devoted lives to-public liberty, 90
 The chief still dying, or the country free
 Then see the kindred blood of Orange flow,
 From warlike Cornet, through the loins of Beau,
 Through Chalon next, and there with Nassau join,
 From Rhone's fair banks transplanted to the Rhine
 Bring next the royal list of Stuarts forth,
 Undaunted minds that rul'd the rugged North,
 Till Heaven's decrees by ripening times are shown,
 Till Scotland's kings ascend the English throne,
 And the fair rivals live for ever one 100

Janus, mighty deity,
 Be kind and, as thy searching eye
 Does our modern story trace,
 Finding some of Stuart's race
 Unhappy, pass their annals by
 No harsh reflection let remembrance raise
 Forbear to mention what thou canst not praise
 But as thou dwell'st upon that heavenly name,*
 To grief for ever sacred, as to fame,
 Oh! read it to thyself, in silence weep, 110
 And thy convulsive sorrows inward keep,
 Lest Britain's grief should waken at the sound,
 And blood gush fresh from her eternal wound

Whither wouldst thou further look ?
Read William's acts, and close the ample book
Peruse the wonders of his dawning life
How, like Alcides, he began,
With infant patience calm'd seditious strife,
And quell'd the snakes which round his cradle ran.

Describe his youth, attentive to alarms, 120
By dangers form'd, and perfected in arms
When conq'ring, mild, when conquer'd, not dis-
grac'd,
By wrongs not lessen'd, nor by triumphs rais'd
Superior to the blind events
Of little human accidents,
And constant to his first decree,
To curb the proud, to set the injur'd free,
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the suppliant
knee

His opening years to riper manhood bring,
And see the hero perfect in the king 130
Imperious arms by manly reason sway'd,
And power supreme by free consent obey'd,
With how much haste his mercy meets his foes
And how unbounded his forgiveness flows,
With what desire he makes his subjects bless'd,
His favours granted ere his throne address'd
What trophies o'er our captiv'd hearts he rears,
By arts of peace more potent, than by wars
How o'er himself, as o'er the world, he reigns,
His morals strengthening what his law ordains

Through all his thread of life already spun, 141
Becoming grace and proper action run.

The piece by Virtue's equal hand is wrought,
 Mixt with no crime, and shaded with no fault,
 No footsteps of the victor's rage
 Left in the camp where William did engage.
 No tincture of the monarch's pride
 Upon the royal purple spied
 His fame, like gold, the more 'tis tried,
 The more shall its intrinsic worth proclaim, 150
 Shall pass the combat of the searching flame,
 And triumph o'er the vanquish'd heat,
 For ever coming out the same,
 And losing nor its lustre nor its weight

Janus, be to William just
 To faithful history his actions trust
 Command her, with peculiar care
 To trace each toil, and comment every war
 His saving wonders bid her write
 In characters distinctly bright, 160
 That each revolving age may read
 The Patriot's piety, the Hero's deed;
 And still the sire inculcate to his son
 Transmissive lessons of the king's renown,
 That William's glory still may live,
 When all that present art can give,
 The pillar'd marble, and the tablet brass,
 Mouldering, drop the victor's praise
 When the great monuments of his power
 Shall now be visible no more, 170
 When Sambre shall have chang'd her winding flood,
 And children ask, where Namur stood.

Namur, proud city, how her towers were arm'd !

How she contemn'd the approaching foe
 Till she by William's trumpets was alarm'd,
 And shook, and sunk, and fell beneath his blow.
 Jove and Pallas, mighty powers,
 Guided the hero to the hostile towers
 Peiseus seem'd less swift in war,
 When, wing'd with speed, he flew through air 180
 Embattled nations strive in vain
 The hero's glory to restrain
 Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with
 fire

In vain against his force conspire
 Behold him from the dreadful height appear '
 And lo ' Britannia's lions waving there

Europe freed, and France repell'd,
 The hero from the height beheld
 He spake the word, that war and rage should cease
 He bid the Maese and Rhine in safety flow, 190
 And dictated a lasting peace
 To the rejoicing world below
 To rescu'd states, and vindicated crowns,
 His equal hand prescrib'd their ancient bounds,
 Ordain'd whom every province should obey,
 How far each monarch should extend his sway
 Taught 'em how clemency made power revei'd,
 And that the prince belov'd was truly fear'd
 Firm by his side unspotted Honour stood,
 Pleas'd to confess him not so great as good, 200
 His head with brighter beams fair Virtue deck'd,
 Than those which all his numerous crowns reflect
 Establish'd Freedom clapp'd her joyful wings,
 Proclaim'd the first of men, and best of kings.

Whither would the Muse aspire
 With Pindar's rage, without his fire ?
 Pardon me, Janus, 'twas a fault,
 Created by too great a thought
 Mindless of the god and day,
 I from thy altars, Janus, stray, 210
 From thee, and from myself, borne far away
 The fiery Pegasus disdains
 To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins.
 When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
 He runs with an unbounded loose
 Hardly the Muse can sit the headstrong horse
 Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous
 force,
 With the glad noise the cliffs and valleys ring,
 While she through earth and air pursues the king

 She now beholds him on the Belgic shore, 220
 Whilst Britain's tears his ready help implore,
 Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,
 And with wise silence pondering vengeful wars
 She through the raging ocean now
 Views him advancing his auspicious prow,
 Combating adverse winds and winter seas,
 Sighing the moments that defer our ease,
 Daring to wield the sceptre's dangerous weight,
 And taking the command, to save the state,
 Though ere the doubtful gift can be secur'd, 230
 New wars must be sustain'd, new wounds endur'd

 Through rough Irene's camps she sounds alarms,
 And kingdoms yet to be redeem'd by arms,
 In the dank marshes finds her glorious theme,

And plunges after him thro' Boyne's fierce stream
 She bids the Nereids run with trembling haste,
 To tell old Ocean how the Hero past
 The god rebukes their fear, and owns the praise
 Worthy that arm, whose empire he obeys

Back to his Albion she delights to bring 240
 The humblest victor, and the kindest king
 Albion with open triumph would receive

Her hero, nor obtains his leave
 Firm he rejects the altars she would raise,
 And thanks the zeal, while he declines the praise
 Again she follows him through Belgia's land,
 And countries often sav'd by William's hand,
 Hears joyful nations bless those happy toils,
 Which freed the people, but return'd the spoils
 In various views she tries her constant theme, 250
 Finds him in councils, and in arms the same,
 When certain to o'come, inclin'd to save,
 Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave

Sudden another scene employs her sight,
 She sets her hero in another light
 Paints his great mind superior to success,
 Declining conquest, to establish peace,
 She brings Astrea down to earth again,
 And quiet, brooding o'er his future reign

Then with unwearied wing the goddess soars 260
 East, over Danube and Propontis' shores,
 Where jarring empires, ready to engage,
 Retard their armies, and suspend their rage,
 Till William's word, like that of Fate, declares,

If they shall study peace, or lengthen wars
 How sacred his renown for equal laws,
 To whom the world defers its common cause !
 How fair his friendships, and his leagues how just,
 Whom every nation courts, whom all religions trust !

From the Mæotis to the Northern sea, 270

The goddess wings her desperate way ;
 Sees the young Muscovite,* the mighty head,
 Whose sovereign terror forty nations dread,
 Enamour'd with a greater monarch's praise,
 And passing half the earth to his embrace
 She in his rule beholds his Volga's force,
 O'er precipices with impetuous sway
 Breaking, and as he rolls his rapid course,
 Drowning, or bearing down, whatever meets his
 way

But her own king she likens to his Thames, 280
 With gentle course devolving fruitful streams
 Serene yet strong, majestic yet sedate,
 Swift without violence, without terror great
 Each ardent nymph the rising current craves,
 Each shepherd's prayer retards the parting waves
 The vales along the bank their sweets disclose
 Fresh flowers for ever rise and fruitful harvest
 grows

Yet whither would th' adventurous goddess go ?
 Sees she not clouds, and earth, and main below ?
 Minds she the dangers of the Lycian coast, 290
 And fields, where mad Bellerophon was lost ?

* Peter the Great.

Or is her towering flight reclaim'd,
 By seas from Icarus's downfall nam'd ?
 Vain is the call, and useless the advice
 To wise persuasion deaf, and human cries,
 Yet upwards she incessant flies,
 Resolv'd to reach the high empyrean sphere,
 And tell great Jove, she sings his image here,
 To ask for William an olympic crown,
 To Chromius' strength and Theron's speed un-
 known 300
 Till, lost in trackless fields of shining day,
 Unable to discern the way,
 Which Nassau's virtue only could explore,
 Untouch'd, unknown, to any Muse before,
 She, from the noble precipices thrown,
 Comes rushing with uncommon ruin down
 Glorious attempt ! unhappy fate !
 The song too daring, and the theme too great !
 Yet rather thus she wills to die,
 Than in continued annals live, to sing 310
 A second hero, or a vulgar king,
 And with ignoble safety fly
 In sight of earth, along a middle sky

 To Janus' altars, and the numerous throng,
 That round his mystic temple press,
 For William's life, and Albion's peace,
 Ambitious Muse reduce the roving song
 Janus, cast thy forward eye
 Future, into great Rhea's pregnant womb,
 Where young ideas brooding lie, 320
 And tender images of things to come
 Till by thy high commands releas'd,

Till by thy hand in proper atoms dress'd,
 In decent order they advance to light,
 Yet then too swiftly fleet by human sight,
 And meditate too soon their everlasting flight

Not beaks of ships in naval triumph borne,
 Not standards from the hostile ramparts torn,
 Nor trophies brought from battles won,
 Nor oaken wreath, nor mural crown, 330
 Can any future honours give

To the victorious monarch's name.

The plenitude of William's fame

Can no accumulated stores receive

Shut then, auspicious god, thy sacred gate,

And make us happy, as our king is great

Be kind, and with a milder hand,

Closing the volume of the finish'd age,

(Though noble, 'twas an iron page)

A more delightful leaf expand, 340

Free from alarms, and fierce Bellona's rage

Bid the great months begin their joyful round,

By Flora some, and some by Ceres crown'd,

Teach the glad hours to scatter as they fly,

Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy

Lead forth the years for peace and plenty fam'd,

From Saturn's rule, and better metal nam'd

Secure by William's care let Britain stand,

Nor dread the bold invader's hand

From adverse shores in safety let her hear 350

Foreign calamity, and distant war;

Of which let her, great Heaven, no portion bear'

Between the nations let her hold the scale,

And as she wills, let either part prevail
 Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn
 Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn
 Around her coast let strong defence be spread
 Let fair abundance on her breast be shed
 And heavenly sweets bloom round the goddess' head

Where the white towers and ancient roofs did stand,
 Remains of Wolsey's,* or great Henry's hand, 361
 To age now yielding, or devour'd by flame,
 Let a young phoenix raise her towering head,
 Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
 And by her greatness show her builder's fame
 August and open, as the hero's mind,
 Be her capacious courts design'd
 Let every sacred pillar bear
 Trophies of arms, and monuments of war
 The king shall there in Parian marble breathe, 370
 His shoulder bleeding fresh and at his feet
 Disarm'd shall lie the threatening Death
 (For so was saving Jove's decree complete)
 Behind, that angel shall be plac'd, whose shield
 Sav'd Europe in the blow repell'd
 On the firm basis, from his oozy bed
 Boyne shall raise his laurell'd head,
 And his immortal stream be known,
 Artfully waving through the wounded stone

* Whitehall, once belonging to the Archbishop of York. It was taken from Cardinal Wolsey by Henry the 8th, who made great improvements therein, and converted it into a royal palace. In 1698 the whole of it, except the Banqueting House, was destroyed by fire, and has not since been rebuilt.

And thou, imperial Windsor, stand enlarg'd, 380

With all the monarch's trophies charg'd
Thou, the fan Heaven, that dost the stars inclose,
Which William's bosom wears, or hand bestows
On the great champions who support his throne,
And virtues nearest to his own.

Round Oimond's knee, thou tiest the mystic string,
That makes the knight companion to the king
From glorious camps return'd, and foreign fields,
Bowing before thy sainted warrior's shine,
Fast by his great forefather's coats, and shields 390
Blazon'd from Bohun's, or from Butler's line,
He hangs his arms, nor fears those arms should shine
With an unequal ray, or that his deed

With paler glory should recede,
Eclips'd by theirs, or lessen'd by the fame
E'en of his own maternal Nassau's name

Thou smiling see'st great Dorset's worth confest,
The ray distinguishing the patriot's breast
Born to protect and love, to help and please,
Sovereign of wit, and ornament of peace 400
O' long as breath informs this fleeting flame,
Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name,
Ne'er cease to mention the continued debt,
Which the great nation only would forget,
And duty, long as life, must study to acquit

Renown'd in thy records shall Ca'ndish stand,
Asserting legal power, and just command
To the great house thy favour shall be shown,
The father's star transmissive to the son

From thee the Talbot's and the Seymour's race
Inform'd, their sires' immortal steps shall trace

Happy, may their sons receive 412
The bright reward, which thou alone canst give

And if a god these lucky numbers guide ;
If sure Apollo o'er the verse preside,
Jersey, belov'd by all (for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingled streams, more forcible when join'd)—
Jersey shall at thy altars stand, 420
Shall there receive the azure band,
That fairest mark of favour and of fame,
Familiar to the Villiers' name

Science to raise, and knowledge to enlarge,
Be our great master's future charge ,
To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs
High schemes of government, and plans of wars ,
By fair rewards our noble youth to raise
To emulous merit, and to thirst of praise ,
To lead them out from ease ere opening dawn, 430
Through the thick forest and the distant lawn,
Where the fleet stag employs their aident care,
And chases give them images of war
To teach them vigilance by false alarms ;
Inure them in feign'd camps to real arms ;
Practise them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe , now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and in the full career,
To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear.

Let him unite his subjects' hearts, 340
 Planting societies for peaceful arts,
 Some that in nature shall true knowledge found,
 And by experiment make precept sound,
 Some that to morals shall recall the age,
 And purge from vicious dross the sinking stage,
 Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
 And to just idioms fix our doubtful speech
 That from our writers distant realms may know,
 The thanks we to our monarch owe,
 And schools profess our tongue through every land,
 That has invok'd his aid, or blest his hand 351

Let his high power the drooping Muses rear,
 The Muses only can reward his care
 'Tis they that guard the great Atrides' spoils,
 'Tis they that still renew Ulysses' toils
 To them by smiling Jove 'twas given, to save
 Distinguish'd patriots from the common grave,
 To them, great William's glory to recall,
 When statues moulder, and when arches fall
 Nor let the Muses, with ungrateful pride, 360

The sources of their treasure hide
 The Hero's virtue does the string inspire,
 When with big joy they strike the living lyre
 On William's fame their fate depends
 With him the song begins with him it ends
 From the bright effluence of his deed
 They borrow that reflected light,
 With which the lasting lamp they feed,
 Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night

Through various climes, and to each distant pole, 370

In happy tides let active commerce roll,
 Let Britain's ships export an annual fleece,
 Richer than Argos brought to ancient Greece
 Returning loaden with the shining stores,
 Which lie profuse on either India's shores
 As our high vessels pass their watery way,
 Let all the naval world due homage pay,
 With hasty reverence their top-honours lower,
 Confessing the asserted power,
 To whom by fate 'twas given, with happy sway 380
 To calm the earth, and vindicate the sea

Our prayers are heard, our master's fleets shall go
 As far as winds can bear, or waters flow,
 New lands to make, new Indies to explore,
 In worlds unknown to plant Britannia's power,
 Nations yet wild by precept to reclaim,
 And teach them arms, and arts, in William's name.

With humble joy, and with respectful fear
 The listening people shall his story hear,
 The wounds he bore, the dangers he sustain'd, 390
 How far he conquer'd, and how well he reign'd,
 Shall own his mercy equal to his fame,
 And form their children's accents to his name,
 Enquiring how, and when from Heaven he came
 Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide
 Their little lusts of arbitrary pride,
 Nor bear to see their vassals tied,
 When William's virtues raise their opening thought,
 His forty years for public freedom fought,
 Europe by his hand sustain'd, 400

His conquest by his piety restrain'd,
And o'er himself the last great triumph gain'd

No longer shall their wretched zeal adore
Ideas of destructive power,
Spirits that hurt, and godheads that devour
New incense they shall bring, new altars raise,
And fill their temples with a stranger's praise,
When the great father's character they find
Visibly stamp'd upon the hero's mind,
And own a present Deity confest, 410
In valour that preserv'd, and power that blest

Through the large convex of the azure sky
(For thither nature casts our common eye)
Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light
And comets march with lawless horror bright
These hear no rule, no righteous order own,
Their influence dreaded as their ways unknown
Through threaten'd lands they wild destruction
throw,

Till ardent prayer averts the public woe
But the bright orb that blesses all above, 420
The sacred fire, the real son of Jove,
Rules not his actions by capricious will,
Nor by ungovern'd power declines to ill
Fix'd by just laws he goes for ever right
Man knows his course, and thence adores his
light. .

O Janus ! would intreated Fate conspire
To grant what Britain's wishes could require ;

Above, that sun should cease his way to go,
Ere William cease to rule, and bless below

But a relentless destiny

430

Urges all that e'er was born

Snatch'd from her arms, Britannia once must mourn

The demi-god the earthly half must die

Yet if our incense can your wrath remove,

If human prayers avail on minds above,

Exert, great god, thy interest in the sky,

Gain each kind Power, each guardian Deity,

That conquer'd by the public vow,

They bear the dismal mischief far away

O' long as utmost nature may allow,

140

Let them retard the threaten'd day!

Still be our master's life thy happy care

Still let his blessings with his years increase

To his laborious youth consum'd in war,

Add lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,

Whose verdure must for ever last!

Long let this growing era bless his sway

And let our sons his present rule obey

On his sure virtue long let earth rely

450

And late let the imperial eagle fly,

To bear the hero through his father's sky,

To Leda's twins, or he whose glorious speed,

On foot prevail'd, or he who tamed the steed,

To Hercules, at length absolv'd by Fate

From earthly toil, and above envy great

To Virgil's theme, bright Cytherea's son,

Sire of the Latian, and the British throne

To all the radiant names above,

Rever'd by men, and dear to Jove 460
 Late, Janus, let the Nassau-star,
 New-born, in rising majesty appear,
 To triumph over vanquish'd night,
 And guide the prosperous mariner
 With everlasting beams of friendly light

AN ODE

INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF THE HONOURABLE

COLONEL GEORGE VILLIERS,*

DROWNED IN THE RIVER PIAVA, IN THE COUNTRY

OF FRIULI, MDCCIII IN IMITATION OF

HORACE, ODL 28, LIB I

*Te maris et teriæ numeroque carentis aenæ
 Mensorem cohærent, Archyta, &c*



SAY, dearest Villiers, poor departed friend,
 (Since fleeting life thus suddenly must
 end)
 Say, what did all thy busy hopes avail,
 That anxious thou from pole to pole didst sail,
 Ere on thy chin the springing beard began

* Colonel George Villiers was in the marine service When this accident happened to him he was accompanied by William Courtenay, Esq, son of Sir William Courtenay, a captain in his regiment, and both shared the same fate They had been out on an excursion to see the country.

To spread a doubtful down, and promise man?
 What profited thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
 In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years?
 To wake ere morning dawn to loud alarms,
 And march till close of night in heavy arms, 10
 To scorn the summer suns and winter snows,
 And search through every clime thy country's foes!
 That thou mightst Fortune to thy side engage,
 That gentle Peace might quell Bellona's rage,
 And Anna's bounty crown her soldier's hoary age?

In vain we think that free-will'd man has power
 To hasten or protract th' appointed hour
 Our term of life depends not on our deed
 Before our birth our funeral was decreed
 Nor aw'd by foresight, nor misled by chance, 20
 Imperious Death directs his ebon lance,
 Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Hol-
 bein's dance

Alike must every state, and every age
 Sustain the universal tyrant's rage
 For neither William's power, nor Mary's charms,
 Could, or repel, or pacify his arms
 Young Churchill * fell, as life began to bloom
 And Bradford's † trembling age expects the tomb
 Wisdom and eloquence in vain would plead
 One moment's respite for the learned head 30
 Judges of writings and of men have died,

* John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, only son of John, Duke of Marlborough by Sarah his duchess. He died 10th March, 1702, aged 16, and was buried in King's College chapel, Cambridge

† Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford. He died 19th September, 1708

Mæcenas, Sackville, Socrates, and Hyde
 And in their various turns the sons must tread
 Those gloomy journeys which their sires have led

The ancient sage, who did so long maintain,
 That bodies die, but souls return again,
 With all the births and deaths he had in store,
 Went out Pythagoras, and came no more.
 And modern Asgyll,* whose capricious thought
 Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught, 40
 Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
 Which play'd so idly with the darts of death.

Some from the stranded vessel force their way,
 Fearful of Fate, they meet it in the sea
 Some who escape the fury of the wave,
 Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave
 In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
 By hardships many, many fall by ease
 Each changing season does its poison bring,
 Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring 50

* John Asgyll, Esq. a lawyer of some eminence, but more remarkable for the very extraordinary publication here alluded to. He was a member of the English parliament for Biamber in Sussex. In the year 1700 he published a treatise, entitled, "An argument proving that according to the covenant of eternal life revealed in the scriptures, man may be translated hence into that eternal life without passing through death, although the human nature of Christ Himself could not be thus translated till He had passed through death." Being involved in many perplexing lawsuits, and much reduced in his circumstances, the House of Commons made this pamphlet a pretence for expelling him in September, 1707. His affairs afterwards continued to grow worse, and he passed the remainder of his life in the rules of the King's Bench, or Fleet. He died within the former on the 10th of November 1738, when he was considerably above fourscore years of age.

Wet, dry, cold, hot, at the appointed hour,
All act subservient to the tyrant's power
And when obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a grapestone, or a hair can kill

For restless Proserpine for ever treads
In paths unseen, o'er our devoted heads,
And on the spacious land, and liquid main,
Spreads slow disease, or darts afflictive pain
Variety of deaths confirms her endless reign

On curst Piava's banks the goddess stood, 60
Show'd her dire warrant to the rising flood,
When what I long must love, and long must mourn,
With fatal speed was urging his return,
In his dear country to disperse his care,
And arm himself by rest for future war,
To chide his anxious friends' officious fears,
And promise to their joys his elder years

Oh! destin'd head, and oh! severe decree,
Nor native country thou, nor friend shalt see
Nor war hast thou to wage, nor year to come 70
Impending death is thine, and instant doom

Hark! the imperious goddess is obey'd
Winds murmur, snows descend, and waters spread
Oh! kinsman, friend—Oh! vain are all the cries
Of human voice, strong destiny replies
Weep you on earth for he shall sleep below
Thence none return, and thither all must go

Whoe'er thou art, whom choice or business leads
To this sad river, or the neighbouring meads,
If thou mayst happen on the dreary shores 80
To find the object which this verse deplures,
Cleanse the pale corpse with a religious hand
From the polluting weed and common sand,

Lay the dead hero graceful in a grave,
 (The only honour he can now receive)
 And fragrant mould upon his body throw
 And plant the warrior laurel o'er his brow
 Light lie the earth, and flourish green the bough
 So may just Heaven secure thy future life
 From foreign dangers, and domestic strife ! 90
 And when the infernal judge's dismal power
 From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour,
 When yielding to the sentence, breathless thou
 And pale shalt lie, as what thou buriest now,
 May some kind friend the piteous object see,
 And equal rites perform to that which once was thee

PROLOGUE,

SPOKEN AT COURT BEFORE THE QUEEN, ON HER
 MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, MDCCIV



SHINE forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light,
 As when ye hallow'd first this happy night

Again transmit your friendly beams to earth
 As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth
 And thou, propitious star, whose sacred power
 Presided o'er the monarch's natal hour,
 Thy radiant voyages for ever run,
 Yielding to none but Cynthia, and the Sun

With thy fair aspect still illustrate Heaven
 Kindly preserve what thou hast greatly given 10
 Thy influence for thy Anna we implore,
 Prolong one life, and Britain asks no more
 For Virtue can no ampler power express,
 Than to be great in war, and good in peace
 For thought no higher wish of bliss can frame,
 Than to enjoy that virtue still the same
 Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
 Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love,
 Who does our homage for our good require
 And orders that which we should first desire 20
 Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey,
 Her goodness takes our liberty away,
 And haughty Britain yields to arbitrary sway

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear,
 Great as he is, her delegate in war
 Let him in thunder speak to both his Spains,
 That in these dreadful isles a woman reigns
 While the bright queen does on her subjects shower
 The gentle blessings of her softer power,
 Gives sacred morals to a vicious age, 30
 To temples zeal, and manners to the stage:
 Bids the chaste Muse without a blush appear,
 And wit be that which Heaven and she may hear.

Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
 Secure of conquest, sent him to the field
 The hero acted what the queen ordain'd
 So was his fame complete, and Andromeda un-
 chain'd

Meantime amidst her native temples sate
 The goddess, studious of her Grecian's fate,
 Taught them in laws and letters to excel, 40

In acting justly, and in writing well.
 Thus whilst she did her various power dispose,
 The world was freed from tyrants, wars, and woes
 Virtue was taught in verse, and Athens' glory rose

A LETTER

TO MONSIEUR BOILEAU DESPREAUX, OCCASIONED BY
 THE VICTORY AT BLENHEIM, MDCCIV.

— Cupidum, pater optime, vires
 Deficiunt neque enim quivis horrentia pilis
 Agmina, nec fiactâ peieuntes cuspide Gallos
 HOR. Sat. 1, L. 2



SINCE hir'd for life, thy servile Muse
 must sing
 Successive conquests, and a glorious
 king,

Must of a man immortal vainly boast,
 And bring him laurels, whatsoe'er they cost
 What turn wilt thou employ, what colours lay
 On the event of that superior day,
 In which one English subject's prosperous hand
 (So Jove did will, so Anna did command),
 Broke the proud column of thy master's praise,
 Which sixty winters had conspir'd to raise? 10

From the lost field a hundred standards brought
 Must be the work of Chance, and Fortune's fault
 Bavaria's stars must be accus'd, which shone
 That fatal day the mighty work was done,
 With rays oblique upon the Gallic sun.

Some demon envying France misled the fight,
And Mars mistook, though Louis order'd right

When thy *young Muse invok'd the tuneful Nine,
To say how Louis did not pass the Rhine,
What work had we with Wageningen, Arnheim,
Places that could not be reduc'd to rhyme ? 21
And though the poet made his last efforts,
Wurts—who could mention in heroic—Wurts ?

But, tell me, hast thou reason to complain
Of the rough triumphs of the last campaign ?
The Danube rescued, and the empire sav'd,
Say, is the majesty of verse retriev'd ?

And would it prejudice thy softer vein,
To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene ?
Is it too hard in happy verse to place 30

The Vans and Vanders of the Rhine and Maes ?
Her warriors Anna sends from Tweed and Thames,
That France may fall by more harmonious names
Canst thou not Hamilton or Lumley bear ?
Would Ingoldsby or Palmes offend thy ear ?
And is there not a sound in Marlborough's name,
Which thou, and all thy brethren ought to claim,
Sacred to verse, and sure of endless fame ?

Cutts is in metre something harsh to read
Place me the valiant Gouram in his stead 40
Let the intention make the number good
Let generous Sylvius speak for honest Wood
And though rough Churchill scarce in verse will
stand,

So as to have one rhyme at his command
With ease the bard reciting Blenheim's plain,

* Epist. 4 du Sr Boileau Despieaux au Roy
En vain, pour te louer, &c

May close the verse, remembering but the Dane

I grant, old friend, old foe, (for such we are
Alternate, as the chance of peace and war)
That we poetic folks, who must restrain
Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain, 50
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose,

For instance now, how hard is it for me
To make my matter and my verse agree !
“In one great day on Hochstet's fatal plain,
French and Bavarians twenty thousand slain,
Push'd through the Danube to the shores of Styx
Squadrons eighteen, battalions twenty-six
Officers captive made and private men,
Of these twelve hundred, of those thousands ten
Tents, ammunition, colours, carriages, 61
Cannon, and kettle-drums !”—sweet numbers these
But is it thus you English bards compose ?
With Runic lays thus tag insipid prose ?
And when you should your heroes' deeds rehearse,
Give us a commissary's list in verse !

Why, faith ! Despreaux, there's sense in what
you say

I told you where my difficulty lay
So vast, so numerous were great Blenheim's spoils,
They scorn the bounds of verse, and mock the

Muse's toils 70

To make the rough recital aptly chime,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme,
'Tis mighty hard what poet would essay
To count the streamers of my Lord Mayor's-day ?
To number all the several dishes drest
By honest Lamb, last coronation feast ?

Or make arithmetic and epic meet,
And Newton's thoughts in Dryden's style repeat?

O Poet, had it been Apollo's will,
That I had shai'd a portion of thy skill 80
Had this poor breast receiv'd the heavenly beam,
Or could I hope my verse might reach my theme,
Yet, Boileau, yet the labouring Muse should strive,
Beneath the shades of Marlborough's wreaths to live
Should call aspiring gods to bless her choice,
And to their favourite strains exalt her voice,
Aims and a queen to sing, who, great and good,
From peaceful Thames to Danube's wandering
flood,

Sent forth the terror of her high commands,
To save the nations from invading hands, 90
To prop fair Liberty's declining cause,
And fix the jarring world with equal laws

The queen should sit in Windsor's sacred grove,
Attended by the gods of war and love
Both should with equal zeal her smiles implore,
To fix her joys, or to extend her power

Sudden, the Nymphs and Tritons should appear,
And as great Anna's smiles dispel their fear,
With active dance should her observance claim,
With vocal shell should sound her happy name 100
Their master Thames should leave the neighb'ring
shore,

By his strong anchor known, and silver oar,
Should lay his ensigns at his sovereign's feet,
And audience mild with humble grace entreat

To her, his dear defence, he should complain,
That whilst he blesses her indulgent reign,
Whilst furthest seas are by his fleets survey'd,

And on his happy banks each India laid,
 His brethien Maese, and Waal, and Rhine, and Saar,
 Feel the hard burthen of oppressive war 110
 That Danube scarce retains his rightful course
 Against two rebel armies' neighbouring force
 And all must weep sad captives to the Seine,
 Unless unchain'd and freed by Britain's queen

The valiant sovereign calls her general forth,
 Neither recites her bounty, nor his worth
 She tells him, he must Europe's fate redeem,
 And by that labour merit her esteem
 She bids him wait her to the sacred hall,
 Shows him prince Edward, and the conquer'd Gaul,
 Fixing the bloody cross upon his breast, 121
 Says, he must die, or succour the distress'd
 Placing the saint an emblem by his side,
 She tells him Virtue aim'd must conquer lawless
 Pride

The hero bows obedient, and retires
 The queen's commands exalt the warrior's fires
 His steps are to the silent woods inclin'd,
 The great design revolving in his mind
 When to his sight a heavenly form appears
 Her hand a palm, her head a laurel wears 130

Me, she begins, the fairest child of Jove,
 Below for ever sought, and bless'd above,
 Me, the bright source of wealth, and power, and
 fame,

(Nor need I say, Victoria is my name)
 Me the great father down to thee has sent
 He bids me wait at thy distinguish'd tent,
 To execute what Anna's wish would have.
 Her subject thou, I only am her slave.

Dare then, thou much belov'd by smiling fate,
 For Anna's sake, and in her name, be great 140
 Go forth, and be to distant nations known,
 My future favourite, and my darling son
 At Schellenburgh I'll manifest sustain
 Thy glorious cause, and spread my wings again,
 Conspicuous o'er thy helm, in Blenheim's plain

The goddess said, nor would admit reply,
 But cut the liquid air, and gain'd the sky

His high commission is through Britain known.
 And thronging armies to his standard run,
 He marches thoughtful, and he speedy sails 150
 (Bless him, ye seas ! and prosper him, ye gales !)
 Belgia receives him welcome to her shores,
 And William's death with lessen'd grief deplores
 His presence only must retrieve that loss,
 Marlborough to her must be what William was.
 So when great Atlas, from these low abodes
 Recall'd, was gather'd to his kindred-gods,
 Alcides respited by prudent fate,
 Sustain'd the ball, nor droop'd beneath the weight.

Secret and swift behold the chief advance, 160
 Secs half the empire join'd, and friend to France
 The British general dooms the fight, his sword
 Dreadful he draws the captains wait the word
 Anne and St George ! the charging hero cries
 Shrill echo from the neighbouring wood replies
 Anne and St George — At that auspicious sign
 The standards move, the adverse armies join
 Of eight great hours, Time measures out the sands,
 And Europe's fate in doubtful balance stands,
 The ninth, Victoria comes — o'er Marlborough's
 head

Confess'd she sits, the hostile troops recede
Triumphs the goddess, from her promise freed

The eagle, by the British lion's might
Unchain'd and free, directs her upward flight
Nor did she e'er with stronger pinions soar
From Tyber's banks, than now from Danube's shore

Fir'd with the thoughts which these ideas raise,
And great ambition of my country's praise,
The English Muse should like the Mantuan rise,
Scornful of earth and clouds, should reach the skies,
With wonder (though with envy still) pursued by
human eyes 181

But we must change the style Just now I said,
I ne'er was master of the tuneful trade,
Or the small genius which my youth could boast,
In prose and business lies extinct and lost
Bless'd if I may some younger muse excite,
Point out the game, and animate the flight,
That from Marseilles to Calais, France may know,
As we have conquerors, we have poets too,
And either laurel does in Britain grow, 190
That, though amongst ourselves, with too much
heat,

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate,
(A consequential ill which freedom draws,
A bad effect, but from a noble cause,)
We can with universal zeal advance,
To curb the faithless arrogance of France,
Nor ever shall Britannia's sons refuse
To answer to thy master or thy muse,
Nor want just subject for victorious strains, 199
While Marlborough's arm eternal laurels gains,
And where old Spenser sung, a new Eliza reigns;

FOR THE PLAN OF A FOUNTAIN,

On which are the Effigies of the Queen on a Triumphal
Arch, the Duke of Marlborough beneath, and the chief
Rivers of the World round the whole Work



YE active streams, where'er your waters
flow,
Let distant climes and furthest nations
know,
What ye from Thames and Danube have been
taught,
How Anne commanded, and how Marlborough
fought

Quacunquo ætæno properatis, flumina, lapsu,
Divisis latè terris, populisque remotis,
Dicite, nam vobis Tamisis narravit et Ister,
Anna quid imperius potuit, quid Mailburus armis.

THE CHAMELEON.



AS the Chameleon, who is known
To have no colours of his own,
But borrows from his neighbour's hue
His white or black, his green or blue,
And struts as much in ready light,
Which credit gives him upon sight

As if the rainbow were in tail
Settled on him, and his heirs male ,
So the young squire, when first he comes
From county school to Will's or Tom's.* 10
And equally, in truth, is fit
To be a statesman or a wit,
Without one notion of his own,
He saunters wildly up and down ,
Till some acquaintance, good or bad,
Takes notice of a staring lad ,
Admits him in among the gang
They jest, reply, dispute, harangue ,
He acts and talks, as they befriend him,
Smear'd with the colours which they lend him. 20


Thus merely, as his fortune chances,
His merit or his vice advances
If haply he the sect pursues,
That read and comment upon news ,
He takes up their mysterious face
He drinks his coffee without lace
This week his mimic-tongue runs o'er
What they have said the week before ,
His wisdom sets all Europe right,
And teaches Marlborough when to fight 30

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit ,
He loves cheap port, and double bub ,
And settles in the hum-drum club
He learns how stocks will fall or rise ,
Holds poverty the greatest vice ,
Thinks wit the bane of conversation ,

* Two celebrated coffee-houses

And says that learning spoils a nation
 But if, at first, he minds his hits,
 And drinks champagne among the wits, 40
 Five deep he toasts the towering lasses ;
 Repeats you verses wrote on glasses ,
 Is in the chair , prescribes the law ;
 And lies with those he never saw.

MERRY ANDREW.


LY Merry Andrew, the last Southwark
 fair
 (At Barthol'mew he did not much ap-
 pear

So peevish was the edict of the Mayor)
 At Southwark therefore as his tricks he show'd,
 To please our masters, and his friends the crowd ,
 A huge neat's tongue he in his right hand held .
 His left was with a good black pudding fill'd.
 With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
 The clownish mimic traverses the stage
 Why how now, Andrew ! cries his brother droll,
 To-day's concert, methinks, is something dull 11
 Come on, Sir, to our worthy friends explain,
 What does your emblematic worship mean ?
 Quoth Andrew , Honest English let us speak
 Your emble—(what d'ye call't) is heathen Greek
 To tongue of pudding thou hast no pretence
 Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense
 That busy fool I was, which thou art now ,
 Desirous to correct, not knowing how

With very good design, but little wit, 20
 Blaming or praising things, as I thought fit.
 I for this conduct had what I deserv'd ,
 And dealing honestly, was almost starv'd.
 But, thanks to my indulgent stars, I eat ,
 Since I have found the secret to be great
 O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,
 Henceforth may I obey, and thou control ,
 Provided thou impart thy useful skill —
 Bow then, says Andrew , and, for once, I will —
 Be of your patron's mind, whate'er he says , 30
 Sleep very much , think little , and talk less ,
 Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
 But eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue.

A reverend prelate stopp'd his coach and six,
 To laugh a little at our Andrew's tricks
 But when he heard him give this golden rule,
 Drive on (he cried), this fellow is no fool.

A SIMILE

EAR Thomas, didst thou never pop
 Thy head into a tin-man's shop?
 There, Thomas, didst thou never see
 ('Tis but by way of simile)


A squirrel spend his little rage,
 In jumping round a rolling cage?
 The cage, as either side turn'd up,
 Striking a ring of bells a-top?—

Mov'd in the orb, pleas'd with the chimes,
 The foolish creature thinks he climbs 10

But here or there, turn wood or wire,
 He never gets two inches higher
 So faies it with those merry blades,
 That frisk it under Pindus' shades
 In noble songs, and lofty odes,
 They tread on stars, and talk with gods,
 Still dancing in an airy round,
 Still pleas'd with their own verses' sound,
 Brought back, how fast soe'er they go,
 Always aspiring, always low.

20

THE FLIES.

AY, sire of insects, mighty Sol,
 (A Fly upon the chariot pole
 Cries out,) what Blue-bottle alive
 Did ever with such fury drive?
 Tell Belzebub, great father, tell,
 (Says t'other, perch'd upon the wheel,)
 Did ever any mortal Fly
 Raise such a cloud of dust as I?
 My judgment turn'd the whole debate
 My valour sav'd the sinking state
 So talk two idle buzzing things,
 Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings
 But let the truth to light be brought
 This neither spoke, nor t'other fought
 No merit in their own behaviour
 Both rais'd, but by their party's favour.


10

A PARAPHRASE FROM THE FRENCH


IN grey-hair'd Celia's wither'd arms
 As mighty Lewis lay,
 She cried, "If I have any charms,
 My dearest, let's away!"

For you, my love, is all my fear,
 Hark how the drums do rattle,
 Alas, sir! what should you do here
 In dreadful day of battle?
 Let little Orange stay and fight,
 For danger's his diversion, 10
 The wise will think you in the night,
 Not to expose your person
 Nor vex your thoughts how to repair
 The ruins of your glory,
 You ought to leave so mean a care
 To those who pen your story
 Are not Boileau and Corneille paid
 For panegyric writing?
 They know how heroes may be made
 Without the help of fighting 20
 When foes too saucily approach,
 'Tis best to leave them fairly,
 Put six good horses in your coach,
 And carry me to Mally
 Let Boufflers, to secure your fame,
 Go take some town, or buy it;
 Whilst you, great sir, at Notre Dame,
 To Deum sing in quiet!"


FROM THE GREEK.

REAT Bacchus, born in thunder and in fire,
By native heat asserts his dreadful sire.
Nourish'd near shady rills and cooling
streams,
He to the nymphs avows his amorous flames
To all the brethren at the Bell and Vine,
The moral says, mix water with your wine.

EPIGRAM.

RANK carves very ill, yet will palm all the
meats
He eats more than six, and drinks more
than he eats
Four pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,
And seasons his whiffs with impertinent jokes.
Yet sighing, he says, we must certainly break,
And my cruel unkindness compells him to speak,
For of late I invite him—but four times a week

ANOTHER.

O John I ow'd great obligation,
But John unhappily thought fit
To publish it to all the nation
Sure John and I are more than quit

ANOTHER.

YES, every poet is a fool
 By demonstration Ned can show it
 Happy, could Ned's inverted rule
 Prove every fool to be a poet

ANOTHER

HY nags, (the leanest things alive)
 So very hard thou lov'st to drive ,
 I heard thy anxious coachman say,
 It costs thee more in whips than hay.


TO A PERSON WHO WROTE ILL,
 AND SPOKE WORSE AGAINST ME

IE, Philo, untouch'd on my peaceable shelf,
 Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed
 thee
 I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself
 Then why should I answer, since first I must
 read thee ?


Drunk with Helicon's waters and double brew'd
 bub,
 Be a linguist, a poet, a critic, a wag,

To the solid delight of thy well-judging club,
 To the damage alone of thy bookseller Brag
 Pursue me with satire what harm is there in't?
 But from all viva voce reflection forbear 10
 There can be no danger from what thou shalt print
 There may be a little from what thou may'st
 swear.

ON THE SAME PERSON.

HILE, faster than his costive brain in-
 dutes,
 Philo's quick hand in flowing letters
 writes,
 His case appears to me like honest Teague's,
 When he was run away with, by his legs
 Phœbus, give Philo o'er himself command,
 Quicken his senses, or restrain his hand,
 Let him be kept from paper, pen, and ink
 So may he cease to write, and learn to think

“QUID SIT FUTURUM CRAS FUGE
 QUÆRERE”

OR what to-morrow shall disclose,
 May spoil what you to-night propose
 England may change, or Cloe stay
 Love and life are for to-day.

A BALLAD OF
THE NOTBROWNE MAYDE

A.

BE it ryght, or wrong, these men among
on women do complayne,
Affyrmynge this—how that it is a la-
bour spent in vayne
To love them wole, for never a dele they love a
man agayne
For late a man do what he can, theyr favour to
attayne,

* This ancient poem was originally printed in an old black letter book, intitled, *The Customes of London or Arnolde's Chronicle*, which Mr Capell supposes appeared about the year 1521. According to that gentleman's opinion—"It was certainly written in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and not sooner: the curious in these matters, who shall conceive a doubt of what is here asserted through remembrance of what he has seen advanced by a poet of late days, is desired to look into the works of the great Sir Thomas More, and particularly into a poem that stands at the head of them, and from thence receive conviction, if sameness of rhymes, sameness of orthography, and a very near affinity of words and phrases be capable of giving it." The 'poet of late days' mentioned above, is certainly Mr Prior, who in the edition of his poems published in 1718, had asserted it to have been written three hundred years since. What led him to that mistaken notion, was probably a writer in the *Muses' Mercury* for June 1707, who conjectures that it was written about the year 1472. The same writer says, and the ballad seems to confirm it, that the persons represented are a young Lord, the Earl of Westmoreland's son, and a lady of equal quality. The copy from which this poem hath hitherto been printed being very inaccurate, it is here given according to that published by Mr Capell.

Yet, yf a newe do them pursue, they1 fyrst true
lover than
Laboureth for nought, for from her thought he is
a banyshed man

B

I say nat, nay, but that all day it is bothe writ
and sayd,
That womens fayth is, as who sayth, all utterly
decayed
But, neverthelesse, ryght good wytnèsso• in this
case might be layed,
That they love true, and continuè, recorde the
notbrowne mayde, 10
Which, when her love came, her to prove, to her
to make his mone,
Wolde nat depart, for in hei hait she loved but
hym alone

A

Than betwayne us late us dyscus what was all the
manère
Betwayne them two we wyl also tell all the payne,
and fere,
That she was in nowe I begyn, so that ye me
answère,—
Wherefore, all ye, that present be, I pray you give
an ere —
I am the knyght, I come by nyght, as secret as
I can,
Sayinge, Alas, thus standeth the case, I am a ba-
nyshed man.

B.

And I your wyll for to fulfyll in this wyll nat refuse,
 Trustynge to shewe in wordes fewe, that men have
 na yll use 20
 (To theyr own shame) women to blame, and cause-
 lesse them accuse
 Therefore to you I answere nowe, all women to ex-
 cuse,— •
 Myne owne hart dere, with you what chere? I pray
 you, tell anone,
 For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
 alone.

A

It standeth so, a dede is do, whereof grete harme
 shall growe
 My destiny is for to dy a shamefull deth, I trowe,
 Or elles to fle the one must be, none other way
 I knowe,
 But to withdrawe as an outlawe, and take me to
 my bowe
 Wherefore, adue, my owne hart true! none other
 rede I can,
 For I must to the grene wode go, alone, a banysshed
 man. 30

B

O Lorde, what is this worldys blysse, that chaungeth
 as the mone!
 The somers day in lusty May is denyed before the
 none —
 I here you say, farewell, nay, nay, we départ nat
 so sone

Why say ye so? wheder wyll ye go? alas, what
 have ye done?
 All my welſaie to sorrowe and care sholde chaunge,
 yf ye were gone,
 For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
 alone

A

I can belove, it shall you grieve, and somewhat you
 dystrayne
 But, afterwarde, your paynes harde withur a day
 or twayne
 Shall sone aslake, and ye shall take comfort to
 you agayne
 Why sholde ye ought? for, to make thought, your
 labour were in vayne 40
 And thus I do, and pray you to, as hartely as I can,
 For I must to the grene wode go, alone, a banyshed
 man

B

Now, syth that ye have showed to me the secret
 of your mynde,
 I shall be playne to you agayne, lyke as ye shall
 me fynde
 Syth it is so that ye wyll go, I wolle not leve be-
 hynde,
 Shall it never be sayd, the Notbrowne mayd was to
 her love unkynde
 Make you redy, for so am I, although it were anone;
 For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
 alone

A

Yet I you rede to take good hede what men wyll
thynke and say
Of younge and olde it shall be tolde, that ye be
gone away, 50
Your wanton wyll for to fulfill, in grene wode you
to play,
And that ye myght from youi delyght no lenger
make delay
Rathei than ye sholde thus for me be called an yll
•woman,
Yet wolde I to the grene wode go, alone, a banyshed
man

B

Though it be songe of olde and yonge, that I sholde
be to blame,
Theyrs be the charge that speke so large in hurtyng
of my name
For I wyll prove, that faythful love it is devoyd of
shame,
In your dystresse, and hevynesse, to part wyth you,
the same,
To shewe all tho that do nat so, true lovers are they
none
For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
alone. 60

A.

I counceyle you, remember howe it is no mayden's
lawe,
Nothyng to dout, but to renne out to wode with
an outlawe

For ye must there in your hand beere a bowe, redy
to drawe,
And, as a thefe, thus must you lyve, ever in drede
and awe,
Whereby to you grette harme myght growe yet
had I lever than,
That I had to the grene wode go, alone, a banyshed
man.

B.

I say nat, nay, but as ye say, it is no mayden's lore
But love may make me, for your sake, as I have
sayd before,
To come on fote, to hunt, and shote, to get us mete
in store,
For so that I your company may have, I aske no
more 70
From which to part, it maketh my hart as colde as
ony stone,
For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
alone

A

For an outlawe, this is the lawe,—that men hym
take and bynde,
Without pytè, hanged to be, and waver with the
wynde
Yf I had nede, (as God forbede!) what socours
coude ye fynde?
For sothe I tfowe, ye and your bowe for fere wolde
drawe behynde
And no mervayle, for lytell awayle were in your
councyle than.

Wherfore I'll to the grene wode go, alone, a banyshed man

B

Ryght wele know ye, that women be but feble for
to fyght,
No womanhede it is, indede, to be bolde as a knyght
Yet, in such feie yf that ye were with enemyes
day and nyght, 81
I wolde withstande, with bowe in hande, to helpe
you with my myght,
And you to save, as women have from deth many
a one,
For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
alone.

A

Yet take good hede, for ever I diede that ye coude
nat sustayne
The thornie wayes, the depe valèies, the snowe, the
frost, the rayne,
The colde, the hete for, drye, or wete, we must
lodge on the playne,
And, us above, none other rofe but a brake, bush,
or twayne
Which sone sholde greve you, I beleve, and ye
wolde gladly than
That I had to the grene wode go, alone, a banyshed
man. 93

B.

Syth I have here been partynèrè with you of joy
and blysse,

I must also parte of you wo endure, as ȝeson is
 Yet am I sure of one plesùre, and shortely, it is
 this,—
 That, where ye be, me semeth, pardè, I coude not
 fare amysse
 Without more speche, I you beseeche that we were
 shortely gone,
 For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
 alone

A

Yf ye go thyder, ye must consider,—whan ye have
 lust to dyne,
 There shall no mete, be for to gete, neyther bere,
 ale, ne wyne,
 Ne shetes cleue to lye betwene, maden of threde
 and twyne,
 None other house, but leues and bowes, to cover
 your hed and myne 100
 O myne hait swete, this evyll dyète sholde make
 you pale and wan,
 Wherefore I'll to the grene wode go, alone, a ba-
 nyshed man

B

Amonge the wylde dere, such an archèr as men
 say that ye be,
 May ye nat fayle of good vitayle, where is so grete
 plentè?
 And water cleue of the iyvèr shall be full swete
 to me,
 With which in hele I shall ryght welè endure, as
 ye shall see
 And, or we go, a bedde or two I can provyde anone,

For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
alone

A

Lo yet, before, ye must do more, yf ye wyll go wyth
me

As cut your here above your ere, your kytel above
the kne, 110

With bowe in hande, for to withstande your enemyes,
yf nede be

And, this same nyght, before day-lyght, to wode-
warde wyll I fle

Yf that ye wyll all this fulfill, do it shortly as ye
can,

Els wyll I to the grene wode go, alone, a banyshed
man

B

I shall as nowe do more for you than longeth to
womanhede,

To shorte my here, a bow to bere, to shote in tyme
of nede —

O my swete mother, before all othei for you I have
most drede

But nowe, adue! I must ensue where fortune doth
me lede —

All this make ye nowe let us fle, the day cometh
fast upon,

For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
alone 120

A

Nay, nay, nat so, ye shal nat go, and I shall tell
you why,—

Ye were betrayed wherefore, good mayd, the best
 rede that I can,
 Is, that I to the giene wode go, alone, a banyshed
 man

B

Whatever befall, I never shall of this thyng you
 upbiayd
 But yf ye go, and leve me so, than have ye me be-
 trayed 110
 Remember you wele howe that ye dele, for, yf ye
 • be as ye sayd,
 Ye were unkynde, to leue behynde, your love, the
 notbrowne mayd
 Trust me truly, that I shall dy sone after ye be gone,
 For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
 alone

A

Yf that ye went, ye sholde repent, for in the forest
 nowe
 I have purveyed me of a mayd, whom I love more
 than you,
 Another fayrere than ever ye were, I daie it wele
 aowe,
 And of you bothe eche sholde be wiothe with other,
 as I trowe
 It were myne ese, to lyve in pese, so wyll I, yf I
 can,
 Wherefore I to the giene wode go, alone, a ba-
 nyshed man 150

B

Though in the wode I undyrstode ye had a para-
 mour,

All this may nought remove my thought, but that
 I will be your
 And she shall fynde me soft, and kynde, and cou-
 teys every hour,
 Glad to fulfill all that she wyll commaunde me, to
 my powei
 For had ye, lo, an hundred mo, yet wolde I be that
 one,
 For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
 alone

A

Myneown deie love, I se the prove that ye be kynde,
 and true,
 Of mayde, and wyfe, in all my lyfe, the best that
 ever I knewe
 Be meiy and glad, be no more sad, the case is
 chaunged newe,
 For it were ruth, that, for your truthe, ye sholde
 have cause to rewe 169
 Be nat dismayed, whatsoever I sayd to you, whan
 I began,
 I will nat to the giene wode go, I am no banysht
 man

B

These tydings be more gladder to me than to be
 made a quene,
 Yf I were sure they sholde endure but it is often
 sene,
 Whan men wyll bieke promyse, they speke the
 wordes on the splene
 Ye shape some wyle, me to begyle, and stele from
 me, I wene

Than were the case worse than it was, and I more
 wo-begone,
 For, in my mynde, of all mankynde I love but you
 alone

A

Ye shall nat nede further to diedo, I wyll not dys-
 parage
 You (God defende^e!) syth you descend of so giete
 lynage 170
 Nowe^e understande,—to Westmailande, which is
 myne herytage,
 I wyll you bringe, and with a ynge, by way of
 mayage
 I wyll you take, and lady make, as shortly as I
 can
 Thus have ye won an erlys son, and not a banyshed
 man


B

Here may ye se, that women be, in love, meke,
 kynde, and stable
 Late never man reprove them than,
 But, rather, pray God, that we may to them be
 comfortable,
 Which sometyme proved such as he loved, yf they
 be charytable
 Forsoth, men wolde that women sholde be meke to
 them eche one,
 Moche more ought they to God obey, and serve
 but Hym alone 180

HENRY AND EMMA A POEM,

UPON THE MODEL OF THE NUT-BROWN MAID.

TO CLOE

OU, to whose eyes I bend, at whose
command
(Though low my voice, though artless
be my hand)

I take the sprightly reed, and sing, and play,
Careless of what the censuring world may say
Bright Cloe, object of my constant vow,
Wilt thou awhile unbend thy serious brow,
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heavenly smile o'erpay his pains?
No longer shall the Nut-brown Maid be old,
Though since her youth three hundred years have
roll'd

10

At thy desire she shall again be rais'd,
And her reviving charms in lasting verse be prais'd

No longer man of woman shall complain,
That he may love, and not be lov'd again
That we in vain the fickle sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new.

Whatever has been writ, whatever said,
Of female passion feign'd, or faith decay'd
Henceforth shall in my verse refuted stand,
Be said to winds, or writ upon the sand

20

And, while my notes to future times proclaim
Unconquer'd love, and ever-during flame,

O fairest of the sex ! be thou my Muse
 Deign on my work thy influence to diffuse
 Let me partake the blessings I rehearse,
 And grant me love, the just reward of verse !
 As beauty's potent queen, with every grace
 That once was Emma's, has adorn'd thy face,
 And as her son has to my bosom dealt
 That constant flame which faithful Henry felt, 30
 O let the story with thy life agree
 Let men once more the bright example see,
 What Emma was to him, be thou to me
 Nor send me by thy frown from her I love,
 Distant and sad, a banish'd man to rove
 But oh ! with pity long-enticated crown
 My pains and hopes, and when thou say'st that one
 Of all mankind thou lov'st, oh ! think on me alone

Where beauteous Isis and her husband Tame
 With mingled waves for ever flow the same, 40
 In times of yore an ancient baron liv'd,
 Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd
 When dreadful Edward with successful care
 Led his free Britons to the Gallic war,
 This lord had headed his appointed bands,
 In firm allegiance to his king's commands,
 And (all due honours faithfully discharg'd)
 Had brought back his paternal coat enlarg'd
 With a new mark, the witness of his toil,
 And no inglorious part of foreign spoil 50
 From the loud camp retired, and noisy court,
 In honourable ease and rural sport,
 The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,
 Nor found they lagg'd too slow, nor flew too fast

He made his wish with his estate comply,
 Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die

One child he had, a daughter chaste and fair,
 His age's comfort, and his fortune's heir
 They call'd her Emma, for the beauteous dame,
 Who gave the virgin birth, had borne the name,
 The name th' indulgent father doubly lov'd, 61
 For in the child the mother's charms improv'd
 Yet as, when little, round his knees she play'd,
 He call'd her oft in sport his Nut-brown Maid,
 The friends and tenants took the fondling word
 (As still they please, who imitate their lord);
 Usage confirm'd what fancy had begun,
 The mutual terms around the lands were known,
 And Emma and the Nut-brown Maid were one

As with her stature, still her charms increas'd,
 Through all the isle her beauty was confess'd 71
 Oh! what perfections must that virgin share,
 Who fairest is esteem'd, where all are fair?
 From distant shores repair the noble youth,
 And find report for once had lessen'd truth
 By wonder first, and then by passion mov'd,
 They came, they saw, they marvel'd, and they
 lov'd

By public praises, and by secret sighs,
 Each own'd the general power of Emma's eyes.
 In tilts and tournaments the valiant strove, 80
 By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love
 In gentle verse the witty told their flame,
 And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name
 In vain they combated, in vain they writ
 Useless their strength, and impotent their wit
 Great Venus only must direct the dart,

Which else will never reach the fair one's heart,
Spite of th' attempts of force, and soft effects of art
Great Venus must prefer the happy one
In Henry's cause her favour must be shown 90
And Emma, of mankind, must love but him alone

While these in public to the castle came,
And by their grandeur justified their flame,
More secret ways the careful Henry takes,
His squires, his arms, and equipage forsakes
In borrow'd name and false attire array'd,
Oft he finds means to see the beauteous maid

When Emma hunts, in huntsman's habit drest,
Henry on foot pursues the bounding beast
In his right hand his beechen pole he bears 100
And graceful at his side his horn he wears
Still to the glade, where she has bent her way,
With knowing skill he drives the future prey,
Bids her decline the hill, and shun the brake,
And shows the path her steed may safest take,
Directs her spear to fix the glorious wound,
Pleas'd in his toils to have her triumph crown'd,
And blows her praises in no common sound

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks
With her of tawzels and of lures he talks 110
Upon his wrist the towering merlin stands,
Practis'd to rise, and stoop, at her commands
And when superior now the bird has flown,
And headlong brought the tumbling quarry down,
With humble reverence he accosts the fowl
And with the honour'd feather decks her hair
Yet still, as from the sportive field she goes,
His downcast eye reveals his inward woes,
And by his look and sorrow is express'd,

Made him perceive, that the inclining fan
 Receiv'd his vows with no reluctant ear,
 That Venus had confirm'd her equal reign,
 And dealt to Emma's heart a share of Henry's pain

While Cupid smil'd, by kind occasion bless'd,
 And, with the secret kept, the love increas'd,
 The amorous youth frequents the silent groves,
 And much he meditates, for much he loves
 He loves 'tis true, and is beloved again
 Great are his joys but will they long remain?
 Emma with smiles receives his present flame, 161
 But smiling, will she ever be the same?
 Beautiful looks are ruled by fickle minds,
 And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds
 Another love may gain her easy youth
 Time changes thought, and flattery conquers truth.

O impotent estate of human life!
 Where hope and fear maintain eternal strife!
 Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,
 And most we question what we most desire! 170
 Amongst thy various gifts, great Heaven, bestow
 Our cup of love unmix'd, forbear to throw
 Bitter ingredients in, nor pall the draught
 With nauseous grief for our ill-judging thought
 Hardly enjoys the pleasurable taste,
 Or deems it not sincere, or fears it cannot last.

With wishes rais'd, with jealousies oppress,
 (Alternate tyrants of the human breast)
 By one great trial he resolves to prove
 The faith of woman, and the force of love 180
 If scanning Emma's virtues he may find
 That beauteous flame enclose a steady mind,
 He'll fix his hope, of future joy secure,

And live a slave to Hymen's happy power.
 But if the fair one, as he fears, is frail,
 If, pois'd aught in reason's equal scale,
 Light fly her merits, and her faults prevail,
 His mind he vows to free from amorous care,
 The latent mischief from his heart to tear,
 Resume his azure arms, and shine again in war

South of the castle, in a verdant glade, 191
 A spreading beech extends her friendly shade
 Here oft the nymph his breathing vows had heard,
 Here oft her silence had her heart declar'd,
 As active spring awak'd her infant buds,
 And genial life inform'd the verdant woods,
 Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
 Had half express'd and half conceal'd his flame,
 Upon this tree and, as the tender mark
 Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
 Venus had heard the virgin's soft address, 201
 That, as the wound, the passion might increase
 As potent Nature shed her kindly showers,
 And deck'd the various mead with opening flowers,
 Upon this tree the nymph's obliging care
 Had left a frequent wreath for Henry's hair,
 Which as with gay delight the lover found,
 Pleas'd with his conquest, with her present crown'd,
 Glorious through all the plains he oft had gone,
 And to each swain the mystic honour shown, 210
 The gift still prais'd, the giver still unknown

His secret pote the troubled Henry writes,
 To the known tree the lovely maid invites
 Imperfect words and dubious terms express,
 That unforeseen mischance disturb'd his peace,
 That he must something to her ear commend,

On which her conduct and his life depend

Soon as the fair one had the note receiv'd,
The remnant of the day alone she griev'd
For different this from every former note, 220
Which Venus dictated, and Henry wrote,
Which told her all his future hopes were laid
On the dear bosom of his Nut-brown Maid,
Which always bless'd her eyes, and own'd her power,
And bid her oft adieu, yet added more

Now night advanced The house in sleep were laid
The nurse experienc'd, and the pining maid,
At last that spite, which does incessant haunt
The lover's steps, the ancient maiden aunt
To her dear Henry Emma wings her way, 230
With quicken'd pace repairing forc'd delay,
For love, fantastic power, that is afraid
To staid abroad till watchfulness be laid,
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his votaries safe through pathless ways.
Not Argus with his hundred eyes shall find
Where Cupid goes though he, poor guide ! is blind.

The maiden first arriving, sent her eye
To ask, if yet its chief delight were nigh
With fear and with desire, with joy and pain, 240
She sees, and runs to meet him on the plain
But oh ! his steps proclaim no lover's haste
On the low ground his fix'd regards are cast,
His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs,
And tears suborn'd fall copious from his eyes

With ease, alas ! we credit what we love
His painted grief does real sorrow move
In the afflicted fair, adown her cheek
Trickling the genuine tears their current break,

Attentive stood the mournful nymph, the man 250
 Broke silence first the tale alternate ran

HENRY.

Sincere, O tell me, hast thou felt a pain,
 Emma, beyond what woman knows to feign?
 Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove
 With the first tumults of a real love?
 Hast thou now dreaded, and now blest his sway,
 By turns averse, and joyful to obey?
 Thy virgin softness hast thou e'er bewail'd,
 As Reason yielded, and as Love prevail'd?
 And wept the potent god's resistless dart, 260
 His killing pleasure, his ecstatic smart,
 And heavenly poison thrilling through thy heart?
 If so, with pity view my wretched state,
 At least deplore, and then forget my fate
 To some more happy knight reserve thy charms?
 By Fortune favour'd, and successful arms
 And only, as the sun's revolving ray
 Brings back each year this melancholy day,
 Permit one sigh, and set apart one tear,
 To an abandon'd exile's endless care 270
 For me, alas! out-cast of human race,
 Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace,
 For lo! these hands in murder are imbrued,
 These trembling feet by justice are pursued
 Fate calls aloud, and hastens me away,
 A shameful death attends my longer stay,
 And I this night must fly from thee and love,
 Condemn'd in lonely woods, a banish'd man, to
 rove.

EMMA.

What is our bliss, that changeth with the moon,
 And day of life, that daikens ere 'tis noon? 280
 What is true passion, if unblest it dies?
 And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies?
 If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
 No thought can figure, and no tongue declare
 Ne'er faithful woman felt, nor false one feign'd,
 The flames which long have in my bosom reign'd
 The god of love himself inhabits there,
 With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care,
 His complement of stoics, and total war

O! cease then coldly to suspect my love, 290
 And let my deed at least my faith approve
 Alas! no youth shall my endearments share,
 Nor day nor night shall interrupt my care,
 No future story shall with truth upbraid
 The cold indifference of the Nut-brown Maid
 Nor to hard banishment shall Henry run,
 While careless Emma sleeps on beds of down.
 View me resolv'd, where'er thou leadst, to go,
 Friend to thy pain, and partner of thy woe,
 For I attest fair Venus and her son, 300
 That I, of all mankind, will love but thee alone

HENRY

Let Prudence yet obstruct thy venturous way,
 And take good heed, what men will think and say
 That beauteous Emma vagrant courses took,
 Her father's house and civil life forsook,
 That, full of youthful blood, and fond of man,
 She to the woodland with an exile ran

Reflect, that lessen'd fame is ne'er regain'd,
 And virgin honour, once, is always stain'd
 Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun 310
 Better not do the deed, than weep it done
 No penance can absolve our guilty fame,
 Nor tears, that wash out sin, can wash out shame
 Then fly the sad effects of desperate love,
 And leave a banish'd man through lonely woods to
 rove

EMMA.

Let Emma's hapless case be falsely told
 By the rash young, or the ill-natur'd old
 Let every tongue its various censures choose,
 Absolve with coldness, or with spite accuse
 Fair truth at last her radiant beams will raise, 320
 And malice vanquish'd heightens virtue's praise
 Let then thy favour but indulge my flight,
 O! let my presence make thy travels light,
 And potent Venus shall exalt my name,
 Above the rumours of censorious Fame,
 Nor from that busy demon's restless power
 Will ever Emma other grace implore,
 Than that this truth should to the world be known,
 That I, of all mankind, have lov'd but thee alone

HENRY

But canst thou wield the sword, and bend the bow?
 With active force repel the sturdy foe? 331
 When the loud tumult speaks the battle nigh,
 And winged deaths in whistling arrows fly,
 Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,
 Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day? ~

Then, as thy strength decays, thy heart will fail,
 Thy limbs all trembling, and thy cheeks all pale,
 With fruitless sorrow, thou, inglorious maid,
 Wilt weep thy safety by thy love betray'd
 Then to thy friend, by foes o'ercharg'd, deny 310
 Thy little useless aid, and coward fly
 Then wilt thou curse the chance that made thee love
 A banish'd man, condemn'd in lonely woods to rove

EMMA

With fatal certainty Thalestris knew
 To send the arrow from the twanging yew,
 And, great in arms, and foremost in the war,
 Bonduca brandish'd high the British spear
 Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame
 Excite the female breast with martial flame?
 And shall not love's divine power inspire 350
 More hardy virtue, and more generous fire?

Near thee, mistrust not, constant I'll abide,
 And fall, or vanquish, fighting by thy side
 Though my inferior strength may not allow,
 That I should bear or draw the warrior bow,
 With ready hand, I will the shaft supply,
 And joy to see thy victor arrows fly
 Touch'd in the battle by the hostile reed,
 Shouldst thou (but Heaven avert it!) shouldst thou
 bleed,

To stop the wounds, my finest lawn I'd tear, 360
 Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my
 hair,

Blest, when my dangers and my toils have shown,
 That I, of all mankind, could love but thee alone.

HENRY

But canst thou, tender maid, canst thou sustain
 Afflictive want, or hunger's pressing pain ?
 Those limbs, in lawn and softest silk array'd,
 From sunbeams guarded, and of winds afraid,
 Can they bear angry Jove ? can they resist
 The parching dog-star, and the bleak north-east ?
 When, chill'd by adverse snows and beating rain,
 We tread with weary steps the longsome plain, 371
 When with hard toil we seek our evening food,
 Berries and acorns, from the neighbouring wood,
 And find among the cliffs no other house,
 But the thin covert of some gather'd boughs,
 Wilt thou not then reluctant send thine eye
 Around the dreary waste, and weeping try
 (Though then, alas ! that trial be too late)
 To find thy father's hospitable gate, 379
 And seats, where ease and plenty brooding sat ?
 Those seats, whence long excluded thou must
 mourn,
 That gate, for ever barr'd to thy return
 Wilt thou not then bewail ill-fated love,
 And hate a banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to
 rove ?

EMMA

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,
 From its decline determin'd to recede,
 Did I but purpose to embark with thee
 On the smooth surface of a summer's sea,
 While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales,
 And fortune's favour fills the swelling sails, 390~

But would forsake the ship, and make the shore,
 When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar ?
 No, Henry, no one sacred oath has tied
 Our loves, one destiny our life shall guide,
 Nor wild nor deep our common way divide.

When from the cave thou risest with the day,
 To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey
 The cave with moss and branches I'll adorn,
 And cheerful sit, to wait my lord's return
 And, when thou frequent brings't the smitten deer
 (For, seldom, archers say, thy arrows err), 401
 I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbouring wood,
 And strike the sparkling flint, and dress the food,
 With humble duty and officious haste,
 I'll cull the furthest mead for thy repast,
 The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
 And draw thy water from the freshest spring
 And, when at night with weary toil opprest,
 Soft slumbers thou enjoy'st, and wholesome rest,
 Watchful I'll guard thee, and with midnight prayer
 Weary the gods to keep thee in their care, 411
 And joyous ask, at morn's returning ray,
 If thou hast health, and I may bless the day
 My thoughts shall fix, my latest wish depend,
 On thee, guide, guardian, kinsman, father, friend
 By all these sacred names be Henry known
 To Emma's heart, and grateful let him own,
 That she, of all mankind, could love but him alone !

HENRY

Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care
 Shall in the wildness of the wood prepare 120
 Thou, ere thou goest, unhappiest of thy kind,

Must leave the habit and the sex behind.
 No longer shall thy comely tresses break
 In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,
 Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
 In graceful braids with various ribbon bound.
 No longer shall the bodice, aptly lac'd,
 From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
 That an and harmony of shape express,
 Fine by degrees, and beautifully less 430
 Nor shall thy lower garments' airy plait,
 From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
 Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
 And double every charm they seek to hide.
 Th' ambrosial plenty of thy shining hair,
 Cropt off and lost, scarce lower than thy ear
 Shall stand uncouth a horseman's coat shall hide
 Thy taper shape and comeliness of side
 The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee
 Licentious, and to common eye-sight free 440
 And, with a bolder stride and looser air,
 Mingled with men, a man thou must appear
 Not solitude, nor gentle peace of mind,
 Mistaken maid, shalt thou in forests find
 'Tis long since Cynthia and her train were there
 Or guardian gods made innocence their care
 Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view
 For such must be my friends, a hideous crew
 By adverse fortune mix'd in social ill,
 Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill 450
 Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
 The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back
 By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,
 Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread

With such must Emma hunt the tedious day,
 Assist then violence, and divide then prey
 With such she must return at setting light,
 Though not partaker, witness of their night
 Thy ear, mui'd to charitable sounds
 And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds 160
 Of jest obscene and vulgar ribaldry,
 The ill-bred question, and the lew'd reply,
 Brought by long habitude from bad to worse,
 Must hear the frequent oath, the dreadful curse,
 That vilest weapon of the wretches' war,
 And blasphemy, sad comrade of despair

Now, Emma, now the last reflection make,
 What thou wouldst follow, what thou must forsake
 By our ill-omen'd stars, and adverse Heaven,
 No middle object to thy choice is given 170
 Or yield thy virtue to attain thy love,
 Or leave a banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to
 rove

EMMA.

O grief of heart! that our unhappy fates
 Force thee to suffer what thy honour hates
 Mix thee amongst the bad, or make thee run
 Too near the paths which virtue bids thee shun
 Yet with her Henry still let Emma go,
 With him abhor the vice, but share the woe
 And sure my little heart can never e'er
 Amidst the worst, if Henry still be there 180

Our outward act is prompted from within,
 And from the sinner's mind proceeds the sin
 By her own choice free virtue is approv'd,
 Nor by the force of outward objects mov'd

Who has assay'd no danger, gains no praise
 In a small isle, amidst the widest seas,
 Triumphant Constancy has fix'd her seat,
 In vain the Syrens sing, the tempests beat
 Then flattery she rejects, nor fears their threat

For thee alone these little charms I diest 190
 Condemn'd them, or absolv'd them by thy test.
 In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,
 Or negligently plac'd for thee alone
 For thee again they shall be laid aside,
 The woman, Henry, shall put off her pride,
 For thee my clothes, my sex, chang'd for thee,
 I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee,
 O line extreme of human infamy!
 Wanting the scissoirs, with these hands I'll tear
 (If that obstructs my flight) this load of hair 500
 Black soot, or yellow walnut, shall disgrace
 This little red and white of Emma's face
 These nails with scratches shall deform my breast,
 Lest by my look or colour be express'd
 The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd
 Yet in this commerce, under this disguise,
 Let me be grateful still to Henry's eyes,
 Lost to the world, let me to him be known
 My fate I can absolve, if he shall own,
 That, leaving all mankind, I love but him alone

HENRY

O wildest thoughts of an abandon'd mind ! 511
 Name, habit, parents, woman, left behind,
 E'en honour dubious, thou prefer'st to go
 Wild to the woods with me said Emma so ?
 Or did I dream what Emma never said ?

O guilty erior ! and O wretched maid !
 Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
 With him, who next should tempt her easy fame,
 And blow with empty words the susceptible flame
 Now why should doubtful terms thy mind perplex ?
 Confess thy frailty, and avow the sex 521
 No longer loose desire for constant love
 Mistake, but say, 'tis man with whom thou long'st
 to love

EMMA

Are there not poisons, racks, and flames, and
 swords,
 That Emma thus must die by Henry's words ?
 Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame,
 But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame ?
 More fatal Henry's words, they murder Emma's
 fame

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
 Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung, 510
 Whose awful sweetness and harmonious strain,
 Counting my grace, yet counting it in vain,
 Call'd sighs, and tears, and wishes, to its aid,
 And, whilst it Henry's glowing flame convey'd,
 Still blam'd the coldness of the Nut-brown Maid ?

Let envious jealousy and canker'd spite
 Produce my actions to severest light,
 And tax my open day, or secret night
 Did e'er my tongue speak my unguarded heart
 The least inclin'd to play the wanton's part ? 510
 Did e'er my eye one inward thought reveal,
 Which angels might not hear, and virgins tell ?
 And hast thou, Henry, in my conduct known

One fault, but that which I must never own,
That I, of all mankind, have lov'd but thee alone?

HENRY

Vainly thou talk'st of loving me alone
Each man is man, and all our sex is one
False are our words, and fickle is our mind
Nor in love's ritual can we ever find
Vows made to last, or promises to bind 550

By nature prompted, and for empire made,
Alike by strength or cunning we invade
When aim'd with rage we march against the foe
We lift the battle-axe, and draw the bow
When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,
Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear,
Our falsehood and our arms have equal use,
As they our conquest or delight produce

The foolish heart thou gav'st, again receive,
The only boon departing love can give 560
To be less wretched, be no longer true,
What strives to fly thee, why shouldst thou pursue?
Forget the present flame, indulge a new,
Single the loveliest of the amorous youth,
Ask for his vow, but hope not for his truth
The next man (and the next thou shalt believe)
Will pawn his gods, intending to deceive,
Will kneel, implore, persist, o'ercome, and leave
Hence let thy Cupid aim his arrows right,
Be wise and false, shun trouble, seek delight, 570
Change thou the first, nor wait thy lover's flight

Why shouldst thou weep? let nature judge our
case,
I saw thee young and fair, pursued the chase

Of youth and beauty I another saw
 Fairer and younger yielding to the law
 Of our all-ruling mother, I pursued
 More youth, more beauty blest vicissitude !
 My active heart still keeps its pristine flame,
 The object alter'd, the desire the same

This younger, fairer, pleads her rightful charms
 With present power compels me to her arms 551
 And much I fear, from my subjected mind
 (If beauty's force to constant love can bind),
 That years may roll, ere in her turn the maid
 Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd,
 And weeping follow me, as thou dost now,
 With idle clamours of a broken vow

Nor can the wildness of thy wishes eir
 So wide, to hope that thou mayst live with her
 Love, well thou know'st, no partnership allows
 Cupid averse rejects divided vows 551
 Then from thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove
 A useless sorrow, and an ill-starr'd love,
 And leave me, with the fan, at large in woods to
 rove.

EMMA

Are we in life through one great error led ?
 Is each man perjur'd, and each nymph betray'd ?
 Of the superior sex art thou the worst ?
 Am I of mine the most completely curst ?
 Yet let me go with thee, and going prove,
 From what I will endure, how much I love 600

This potent beauty, this triumphant fan,
 This happy object of our different care,
 Her let me follow, her let me attend

A servant (she may scorn the name of friend)
 What she demands, incessant I'll prepare
 I'll weave her gaulands, and I'll plait her hair
 My busy diligence shall deck her board
 (For there at least I may approach my lord),
 And, when her Henry's softer hours advise
 His servant's absence, with dejected eyes 610
 Far I'll recede, and sighs forbid to rise

Yet, when increasing grief brings slow disease,
 And ebbing life, on terms severe as these,
 Will have its little lamp no longer fed,
 When Henry's mistress shows him Emma dead,
 Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect
 With virgin honours let my hearse be deckt,
 And decent emblem, and at least persuade
 This happy nymph, that Emma may be laid
 Where thou, dear author of my death, where she,
 With frequent eye my sepulchre may see 621
 The nymph amidst her joys may haply breathe
 One pious sigh, reflecting on my death,
 And the sad fate which she may one day prove,
 Who hopes from Henry's vows eternal love
 And thou forsworn, thou cruel, as thou art,
 If Emma's image ever touch'd thy heart,
 Thou sure must give one thought, and drop one tear
 To her, whom love abandon'd to despair,
 To her, who, dying, on the wounded stone 630
 Bid it in lasting characters be known,
 That, of mankind, she lov'd but thee alone

HENRY

Hear, solemn Jove, and conscious Venus, hear,
 And thou, bright maid believe me whilst I swear,

No time, no change, no future flame, shall move
 The well-placed basis of my lasting love
 O powerful virtue ! O victorious fair !
 At least excuse a trial too severe

Receive the triumph, and forget the war

No banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to rove,
 Intreats thy pardon, and implores thy love 641
 No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,
 Fairest collection of thy sex's charms,
 Crown of my love, and honour of my youth !
 Henry, thy Henry, with eternal truth,
 As thou mayst wish, shall all his life employ,
 And found his glory in his Emma's joy

In me behold the potent Edgar's heir,
 Illustrious Earl him terrible in war
 Let Loyie confess, for she has felt his sword, 650
 And trembling fled before the British lord
 Him great in peace and wealth fair Deva knows,
 For she amidst his spacious meadows flows,
 Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
 And sees his numerous herds imprint her sands

And thou, my fair, my dove, shalt raise thy
 thought

To greatness next to empire, shalt be brought
 With solemn pomp to my paternal seat
 Where peace and plenty on thy word shall wait
 Music and song shall wake the marriage-day 660
 And, while the priests accuse the bride's delay,
 Myrtles and roses shall obstruct her way

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,
 And blooming peace shall ever bless thy morn.
 Succeeding years then happy race shall run,
 And age unheeded by delight come on,

While yet superior love shall mock his power
 And when old Time shall turn the fated hour,
 Which only can our well-tied knot unfold,
 What rests of both, one sepulchre shall hold 670

Hence then, for ever, from my Emma's breast
 (That heaven of softness, and that seat of rest)
 Ye doubts and fears, and all that know to move
 Tormenting grief, and all that trouble love,
 Scatter'd by winds recede, and wild in forests rove.

EMMA

O day the fairest sun that ever rose!
 Period and end of anxious Emma's woes!
 Sire of her joy, and source of her delight,
 O! wing'd with pleasure take thy happy flight,
 And give each future morn a tincture of thy white.
 Yet tell thy votary, potent queen of love, 681
 Henry, my Henry, will he never rove?
 Will he be ever kind, and just, and good?
 And is there yet no mistress in the wood?
 None, none there is, the thought was rash and
 vain,

A false idea, and a fancied pain
 Doubt shall for ever quit my strengthen'd heart,
 And anxious jealousy's corroding smart,
 Nor other inmate shall inhabit there,
 But soft Belief, young Joy, and pleasing Care

Hence let the tides of plenty ebb and flow, 691
 And fortune's various gale unheeded blow.
 If at my feet the suppliant goddess stands,
 And sheds her treasure with unwearied hands,
 Her present favour cautious I'll embrace,

And not unthankful use the proffer'd grace
 If she reclaims the temporary boon,
 And tries her pinions, fluttering to be gone,
 Secure of mind, I'll obviate her intent,
 And unconcern'd return the goods she lent 700
 Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
 From any turn of her fantastic wheel
 Friendship's great laws, and love's superior powers,
 Must mark the colour of my future hours
 From the events which thy commands create
 I must my blessings or my sorrows date,
 And Henry's will must dictate Emma's fate
 Yet while with close delight and inward pride
 (Which from the world my careful soul shall hide)
 I see thee, lord and end of my desire, 710
 Exalted high, as virtue can require,
 With power invested, and with pleasure cheer'd,
 Sought by the good, by the oppressor fear'd,
 Loaded and blest with all the affluent store,
 Which human vows at smoking shrines implore,
 Grateful and humble grant me to employ
 My life subservient only to thy joy,
 And at my death to bless thy kindness shown
 To her, who of mankind could love but thee alone.

While thus the constant pair alternate said, 720
 Joyful above them and around them play'd
 Angels and sportive loves, a numerous crowd,
 Smiling they clapp'd their wings, and low they
 bow'd
 They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,
 To choose propitious shafts, a precious store,
 That, when their god should take his future darts,

To strike (however rarely) constant hearts,
 His happy skill might proper arms employ,
 All tipp'd with pleasure, and all wing'd with joy
 And those, they vow'd, whose lives should imitate
 These lovers' constancy, should share their fate 731

The queen of beauty stopp'd her bridled doves,
 Approv'd the little labour of the loves,
 Was proud and pleas'd the mutual vow to hear, .
 And to the triumph call'd the god of war
 Soon as she calls, the god is always near

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame exalt her voice
 Nor let thy conquests only be her choice
 But, when she sings great Edward from the field
 Return'd, the hostile spear and captive shield 740
 In Concord's temple hung, and Gallia taught to
 yield

And when, as prudent Saturn shall complete
 The years design'd to perfect Britain's state,
 The swift-wing'd power shall take her triumph again,
 To sing her favourite Anna's wondrous reign,
 To recollect unweari'd Marlborough's toils,
 Old Rufus' hall unequal to his spoils,
 The British soldier from his high command
 Glorious, and Gaul thrice vanquish'd by his hand
 Let her at least perform what I desire, 750
 With second breath the vocal brass inspire,
 And tell the nations, in no vulgar strain,
 What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain

And, when thy tumults and thy fights are past,
 And when thy laurels at my feet are cast,
 Faithful mayst thou, like British Henry, prove
 And, Emma-like, let me return thy love
 Renown'd for truth, let all thy sons appear,

And constant beauty shall reward their care

Mais smil'd, and bow'd the Cyprian deity 760
 Turn'd to the glorious ruler of the sky,
 And thou, she smiling said, great god of days
 And verse, behold my deed, and sing my praise,
 As on the British earth, my favourite isle,
 Thy gentle rays and kindest influence smile,
 Through all her laughing fields and verdant groves,
 Proclaim with joy these memorable loves
 From every annual course let one great day
 To celebrated sports and floral play
 Be set aside, and, in the softest lays 770
 Of thy poetic sons, be solemn praise
 And everlasting marks of honour paid,
 To the true lover, and the Nut-brown Maid.




AN ODE,

HUMBLY INSCRIBED TO THE QUEEN, ON THE GLORIOUS
SUCCESS OF HER MAJESTY'S
ARMS MDCCVI

WRITTEN IN IMITATION OF SPENSER'S STYLE

"Te non paventis funera Gallie,
Dureque tellus audit Ibicis
Te cæde gaudentes Sicambri
Compositis venerantur armis" HOR

PREFACE

HEN I first thought of writing upon this occasion, I found the ideas so great and numerous, that I judged them more proper for the warmth of an Ode, than for any other sort of poetry. I therefore set Horace before me for a pattern, and particularly his famous ode, the fourth of the fourth book,

"Qualem ministram fulminis alitem," &c

which he wrote in praise of Divus after his expedition into Germany, and of Augustus upon his happy choice of that general. And in the following poem, though I have endeavoured to imitate all the great strokes of that ode, I have taken the liberty to go off from it, and to add variously, as

the subject and my own imagination carried me As^{to} the style, the choice I made of following the ode in Latin determined me in English to the stanza, and herein it was impossible not to have a mind to follow our great countryman Spenser, which I have done (as well at least as I could) in the manner of my expression, and the turn of my number having only added one verse to his stanza, which I thought made the number more harmonious, and avoided such of his words as I found too obsolete I have, however, retained some few of them, to make the colouring look more like Spenser's *Behest*, command, *band*, army, *prow-ess*, strength, *I weet*, I know, *I ucer*, I think, *whilom*, heretofore, and two or three more of that kind, which I hope the ladies will pardon me, and not judge my Muse less handsome, though for once she appears in a farthingale I have also, in Spenser's manner, used *Cæsar* for the emperor, *Boya* for Bavaria, *Davan* for that prince, *Ister* for Danube, *Iberia* for Spain, &c

That noble part of the Ode which I just now mentioned,

' Gens, quæ ciemato fortis ab Illo
Jactata Tuscis æquoribus," &c

where Horace praises the Romans as being descended from Æneas, I have turned to the honour of the British nation descended from Brute, likewise a Trojan That this Brute, fourth or fifth from Æneas, settled in England, and built London, which is called Troja Nova, or Troynovante, is a story which (I think) owes its original, if not to

Geoffry of Monmouth, at least to the Monkish writers, yet is not rejected by our great Cañden, and is told by Milton, as if (at least) he was pleased with it, though possibly he does not believe it however, it carries a poetical authority, which is sufficient for our purpose It is as certain that Brute came into England, as that Æneas went into Italy, and upon the supposition of these facts, Virgil wrote the best poem that the world ever read, and Spenser paid Queen Elizabeth the greatest compliment

I need not obviate one piece of criticism, that I bring my hero

“ From burning Troy, and Xanthus red with blood ”

whereas he was not born when that city was destroyed Virgil, in the case of his own Æneas relating to Dido, will stand as a sufficient proof, that a man in his poetical capacity is not accountable for a little fault in chronology

My two great examples, Horace and Spenser, in many things resemble each other both have a height of imagination, and a majesty of expression in describing the sublime, and both know to temper those talents, and sweeten the description, so as to make it lovely as well as pompous both have equally that agreeable manner of mixing morality with their story, and that Curiosa Felicitas in the choice of their diction, which every writer aims at, and so very few have reached both are particularly fine in their images, and knowing in their numbers Leaving therefore our two masters to the consideration and study of those who design

to excel in poetry, I only beg leave to add, that it is long since I have (or at least ought to have) quitted Parnassus, and all the flowery roads on that side the country, though I thought myself indispensably obliged, upon the present occasion, to take a little journey into those parts

AN ODE,

HUMBLY INSCRIBED TO THE QUEEN



WHEN great Augustus govern'd ancient
Rome,
And sent his conquering bands to
foreign wars,
Abroad when dreaded, and belov'd at home,
He saw his fame increasing with his years,
Hiorace, great bard! (so Fate ordain'd) arose,
And bold, as were his country men in fight
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,
And set their battles in eternal light
High as their trumpets' tune his lyre he stung, 9
And with his prince's arms he moraliz'd his song

When bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
Widely distributing her high commands,
And boldly wise, and fortunately great,
Freed the glad nations from tyrannic bands,
An equal genius was in Spenser found, 4
To the high theme he match'd his noble lays
He travell'd England o'er on fairy ground,

In mystic notes to sing his monarch's praise
 Reciting wondrous truths in pleasing dreams,
 He deck'd Eliza's head with Gloriana's beams 20

But, greatest Anna ! while thy arms pursue
 Paths of renown, and climb ascents of fame,
 Which nor Augustus, nor Elizabeth,
 What poet shall be found to sing thy name ?
 What numbers shall record, what tongue shall say,
 Thy wars on land, thy triumphs on the main ?
 O fittest model of imperial sway !
 What equal pen shall write thy wondrous reign ?
 Who shall attempt and feats of arms rehearse,
 Not yet by story told, nor parallel'd by verse ?

Me all too mean for such a task I weet
 Yet, if the Sovereign Lady deigns to smile,
 I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
 And clothe the verse in Spenser's native style
 By these examples rightly taught to sing,
 And smit with pleasure of my country's praise,
 Stretching the plumes of an uncommon wing,
 High as Olympus I my flight will raise,
 And latest times shall in my numbers read
 Anna's immortal fame, and Marlborough's hardy
 deed 25

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,
 Mindless of waflike rage and hostile care,
 Plays round the rocky cliff or crystal flood,
 Till by Jove's high behests call'd out to war,
 And charg'd with thunder of his angry king,
 His bosom with the vengeful message glows

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
 And, towering round his master's earth-born foes,
 Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire, ¹⁹
 Lifts his fierce talon high, and darts the forked fire

Sedate and calm thus victor Marlborough sate,
 Shaded with laurels, in his native land,
 Till Anna calls him from his soft retreat,
 And gives her second thunder to his hand
 Then, leaving sweet repose and gentle ease,
 With silent speed he seeks the distant foe,
 Marching o'er hills and vales, o'er rocks and seas,
 He meditates, and strikes the wondrous blow
 Our thought flies slower than our general's fame
 Grasps he the bolt? we ask—when he has hurl'd
 the flame 60

When fierce Bava on Judogn's spacious plain
 Did from afar the British chief behold,
 Betwixt despair, and rage, and hope, and pain,
 Something within his warring bosom roll'd
 He views that favourite of indulgent fame,
 Whom whilom he had met on Ester's shore,
 Too well, alas! the man he knows the same,
 Whose prowess there repell'd the Boyan power,
 And sent them trembling through the flighted lands,
 Swift as the whirlwind drives Arabia's scatter'd
 sands. 70

His former losses he forgets to grieve,
 Absolves his fate, if with a kinder ray
 It now would shine, and only give him leave
 To balance the account of Blenheim's day

So the fell lion in the lonely glade,
 His side still smarting with the hunter's spear,
 Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,
 Roars terrible, and meditates new war,
 In sullen fury traverses the plain,
 To find the venturous foe, and battle him again so

Misguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
 Nor tempt the hero to unequal war,
 Fam'd in misfortune, and in ruin great,
 Confess the force of Marlborough's stronger star
 Those laurel groves (the merits of thy youth)
 Which thou from Mahomet * didst greatly gain,
 While, bold assessor of resistless truth,
 Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain,
 Must from thy brow then falling honours shed,
 And their transplanted wreaths must deck a worthier
 head

90

Yet cease the ways of Providence to blame,
 And human faults with human grief confess,
 'Tis thou art chang'd, while Heaven is still the same,
 From thy ill councils date thy ill success
 Impartial justice holds her equal scales,
 Till stronger Virtue does the weight incline
 If over thee thy glorious foe prevails,
 He now defends the cause that once was thine
 Righteous the war, the champion shall subdue,

The Elector of Bavaria had formerly acquired great reputation by the success of his arms against the Turks, particularly in obliging them to raise the siege of Vienna, after it had continued 59 days, in September 1683, with the loss of seventy-five thousand men and their baggage

For Jove's great handmaid, Power, must Jove's
decrees pursue 100

Hark ! the due trumpets sound then shall
alarms !
Auveiqueque, ' bianch'd from the renown'd Nas-
saus,
Hon'ry in war, and bent beneath his arms,
His glorious sword with dauntless courage draws
When anxious Britain mourn'd her parting lord,
And all of William that was mortal died,
The faithful hero had receiv'd this sword
From his expiring master's much-lov'd side
Oft from its fatal ire has Louis flown,
Where'er great William led, or Maese and Sambro
run 110

But brandish'd high, in an ill-omen'd hour
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The master sword, disposer of thy power
'Tis that which Cæsar gave the British peer
He took the gift nor ever will I sheathe
This steel (so Anna's high behests ordain),
The general said, unless by glorious death
Absolv'd, till conquest has confirm'd your reign
Returns like these our mistress bids us make, 119
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take

And now fierce Gallia rushes on her foes,
Her force augmented by the Boy's bands,

* Monsieur Auveiqueque who, in the year 1704, and the succeeding campaigns, was appointed to the command of the Dutch forces. He was in great favour with King William, and present at his death

I thank thee, Fate, exclaims the fierce Bava
 Let Boya's trumpet grateful Ios sound
 I saw him fall, then thunderbolt of war —
 Ever to vengeance sacred be the ground —
 Vain wish ! short joy ! the hero mounts again
 In greater glory, and with fuller light
 The evening star so falls into the main,
 To rise at morn more prevalently bright
 He rises safe,* but near, too near his side, 159
 A good man's grievous loss, a faithful servant died

Propitious Mars ! the battle is regain'd
 The foe with lessen'd wiath disputes the field
 The Briton fights, by favouring gods sustain'd
 Freedom must live, and lawless power must yield
 Vain now the tales which fabling poets tell,
 That wavering Conquest still desires to rove !
 In Marlborough's camp the goddess knows to dwell
 Long as the hero's life remains her love
 Again France flies, again the Du'c pursues, 169
 And on Ramilia's plains he Blenheim's fame renews

Great thanks, O captain great in arms ! receive
 From thy triumphant country's public voice,
 Thy country greater thanks can only give
 To Anne, to her who made those arms her choice
 Recording Schellenberg's† and Blenheim's toils,

* At the Battle of Ramilies the Duke of Marlborough was twice in the most imminent danger, once by a fall from his horse, and a second time by a cannon shot that took off the head of Colonel Bingham as he was holding the stirrup for his Grace to remount.

† While the Duke of Marlborough gained a complete victory over 16,000 BAVARIANS in July, 1704

We dreaded lest thou shouldst those toils repeat
 We view'd the palace charg'd with Gallic spoils,
 And in those spoils we thought thy praise complete
 For never Greek we deem'd, nor Roman knight,
 In characters like these did e'er his acts indite 180

Yet, mindless still of ease, thy virtue flies
 A pitch to old and modern times unknown
 Those goodly deeds which we so highly prize
 Imperfect seem, great chief, to thee alone
 Those heights, where William's virtue might have
 staid,
 And on the subject world look'd safely down,
 By Marlborough pass'd, the props and steps were
 made,
 Sublime yet to raise his queen's renown
 Still gaining more, still slighting what he gain'd,
 Nought done the hero deem'd, while aught undone
 remain'd 190

When swift-wing'd rumour told the mighty Gaul,
 How lessen'd from the field Bavar was fled,
 He wept the swiftness of the champion's fall,
 And thus the royal treaty-breaker said
 And lives he yet, the great, the lost Bavar,
 Ruin to Gallia in the name of friend?
 Tell me, how far has Fortune been severe?
 Has the foe's glory, or our grief, an end?
 Remains there of the fifty thousand lost,
 To save our threaten'd realm, or guard our shatter'd
 coast? 200

To the close rock the frighten'd raven flies,
 Soon as the rising eagle cuts the air

The shaggy wolf unseen and trembling lies,
 When the hoarse roar proclaims the lion near
 Ill-starr'd did we our forts and lines forsake,
 To dare our British foes to open fight
 Our conquest we by stratagem should make
 Our triumph had been founded in our flight
 'Tis ours, by craft and by surprise to gain 209
 'Tis theirs, to meet in arms, and battle in the plain.

The ancient father of this hostile brood,
 Then boasted Brute, undaunted snatch'd his gods
 From burning Troy, and Xanthus red with blood,
 And fix'd on silver Thames his dire abodes
 And this be Troynovante, he said, the seat
 By Heaven ordain'd, my sons, your lasting place
 Superior here to all the bolts of fate
 Live, mindful of the author of your race,
 Whom neither Greece, nor war, nor want, nor flame,
 Nor great Peleides' arm, nor Juno's rage could
 . tame. 220

Then Tudor's hence, and Stuart's offspring flow
 Hence Edward, dreadful with his sable shield,
 Talbot, to Gallia's power eternal foe,
 And Seymour, fam'd in council or in field
 Hence Nevil, great to settle on dethrone,
 And Drake and Ca'ndish, terrors of the sea
 Hence Butler's sons, o'er land and ocean known,
 Herbert's and Churchill's warring progeny
 Hence the long roll which Gallia should conceal
 For, oh! who vanquish'd, loves the victor's fame
 to tell? 230

Envy'd Britanna, sturdy as the oak,
 Which on her mountain-top she proudly bears;
 Eludes the axe, and sprouts against the stroke,
 Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars,
 And as those teeth, which Cadmus sow'd in earth,
 Produc'd new youth, and furnish'd flesh supplies
 So with young vigour, and succeeding birth,
 Her losses more than recompens'd arise,
 And ev'ry age she with a race is crown'd, 290
 For letters more polite, in battles more renown'd

Obstinate power, whom nothing can repel, 211
 Not the fierce Saxon, nor the cruel Dane,
 Nor deep impression of the Norman steel,
 Nor Europe's force amass'd by envious Spain,
 Nor France on universal sway intent,
 Oft breaking leagues, and oft renewing wars,
 Nor (frequent bale of weaken'd government)
 Their own intestine feuds and mutual jars
 Those feuds and jars, in which I trusted more,
 Than in my troops, and fleets, and all the Gallic power

To fruitful Rheims, or fan Lutetia's gate, 251
 What tidings shall the messenger convey?
 Shall the loud herald our success relate,
 Or mitred priest appoint the solemn day?
 Alas! my praises they no more must sing,
 They to my statue now must bow no more
 Broken, repuls'd, is their immortal king
 Fallen, fallen for ever, is the Gallic power—
 The woman chief is master of the war
 Earth she has freed by arms, and vanquish'd
 Heaven by prayer 290

While thus the ruin'd foe's despair commends
 Thy council and thy deed, victorious queen,
 What shall thy subjects say, and what thy friends?
 How shall thy triumphs in our joy be seen?
 Oh! deign to let the eldest of the name
 Recite Britannia great, and Gallia free
 Oh! with her sister sculpture let her join
 To raise, great Anne, the monument to thee,
 To thee, of all our good the sacred spring,
 To thee, our dearest dread, to thee, our softer
 king

170

Let Europe sav'd the column high erect,
 Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
 Where sembling art may carve the fair effect
 And full achievement of thy great designs
 In a calm Heaven, and a serene air,
 Sublime the queen shall on the summit stand,
 From danger far, as far remov'd from fear,
 And pointing down to earth her dread command,
 All winds, all storms, that threaten human woe,
 Shall sink beneath her feet, and spread their rage
 below

These fleets shall strive, by winds and waters
 toss'd,
 Till the young Austrian on Iberia's strand,
 Great as Æneas on the Latian coast,
 Shall fix his foot and thus, be this the land,
 Great Jove, where I for ever will remain,
 (The empire's other hope shall say) and here
 Vanquish'd, intomb'd I'll lie; or, crown'd, I'll
 reign!

O virtue, to thy British mother dear !
 Like the fam'd Trojan suffer and abide, 289
 For Anne is thine, I ween, as Venus was his guide

There, in eternal characters engrav'd,
 Vigo,* and Gibraltar, and Barcelone,
 Their force destroy'd, their privileges sav'd,
 Shall Anna's terrors and her mercies own
 Spain, from th' usurper Bourbon's arms retriev'd,
 Shall with new life and grateful joy appear,
 Numbering the wonders which that youth achiev'd,
 Whom Anna clad in arms and sent to war,
 Whom Anna sent to claim Iberia's throne,
 And made him more than king, in calling him her
 son 300

There Istæ, pleas'd by Blenheim's glorious field,
 Rolling shall bid his eastern waves declare
 Germania sav'd by Britain's ample shield,
 And bleeding Gaul afflicted by her spear,
 Shall bid them mention Marlborough on that shore,
 Leading his islanders, renown'd in arms,
 Through climes, where never British chief before
 Or pitch'd his camp, or sounded his alarms,
 Shall bid them bless the queen, who made his
 streams
 Glorious as those of Boyne, and safe as those of
 Thames 310

* Vigo was surpris'd by the Duke of Oimond and Sir George Rooke, and the galleons taken and destroyed in the year 1702, Gibraltar by Sir George Rooke in 1704, and Barcelona by the Prince of Hesse and the Earl of Peterborough in 1705

Biabant^y, clad with fields, and crown'd with
 towers,
 With decent joy shall her deliverer meet,
 Shall own thy arms, great queen, and bless thy
 powers,
 Laying the keys beneath thy subject's feet
 Flandria, by plenty made the home of war,
 Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd,
 With double vows shall bless thy happy care,
 In having drawn, and having sheath'd the sword,
 From these then sister provinces shall know,
 How Anne supports a friend, and how forgives a foe.

Bright swords, and crested helms, and pointed
 spears, 321
 In artful piles around the work shall lie,
 And shields indented deep in ancient wars,
 Blazon'd with signs of Gallic heraldry,
 And standards with distinguish'd honours bright,
 Marks of high power and national command,
 Which Valois' sons, and Bourbon's bore in fight,
 Or gave to Foix' or Montmorency's hand
 Great spoils, which Gallia must to Britain yield,
 From Cressy's battle sav'd, to grace Ramilia's field

And, as fine art the spaces may dispose, 331
 The knowing thought and curious eye shall see
 Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
 Type of sweet rule and gentle majesty
 The northern thistle, whom no hostile hand
 Unhurt too rudely may provoke, I ween,
 Hibernia's harp, device of her command,
 And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen


Thy vanquish'd lilies, France, decay'd and torn,
 Shall with disorder'd pomp the lasting work adorn.

Beneath, great queen, oh ! very far beneath,
 Near to the ground, and on the humble base, 312
 To save herself from darkness and from death,
 That Muse desires the last, the lowest place,
 Who, though unmeet, yet touch'd the trembling
 string,
 For the fair fame of Anne and Albion's land,
 Who durst of war and martial fury sing,
 And when thy will, and when thy subject's hand,
 Had quell'd those wars, and bid that fury cease,
 Hangs up her grateful harp to conquest, and to peace

CANTATA

SET BY MONSIEUR GALLIARD

RECIT

ENEATH a verdant laurel's ample shade,
 His lyre to mournful numbers strung,
 Horace, immortal bard, supinely laid,
 To Venus thus address'd the song
 Ten thousand little loves around,
 Listening, dwelt on every sound

AIRIET

Potent Venus, bid thy son
 Sound no more his due alarms.

Youth, on silent wings is flown
 Grave years come rolling on 10
 Spare my age, unfit for arms
 Safe and humble let me rest,
 From all amorous care releas'd
 Potent Venus, bid thy son
 Sound no more his due alarms

RECIT

Yet, Venus, why do I each morn prepare
 The flagrant wreath for Cloe's hair?
 Why, why do I all day lament and sigh,
 Unless the beauteous maid be nigh?
 And why all night pursue her in my dreams, 20
 Through flowery meads and crystal streams?

RECIT

Thus sung the bard, and thus the goddess spoke
 Submissive bow to Love's imperious yoke
 Every state, and every age
 Shall own my rule, and fear my rage
 Compell'd by me, thy Muse shall prove,
 That all the world was born to love

ARIET

Bid thy destin'd lyre discover
 Soft desire and gentle pain
 Often praise, and always love her 30
 Through her ear, her heart obtain
 Verse shall please, and sighs shall move her,
 Cupid does with Phœbus reign

The gipsy, tuning to her glass,
 Too plainly show'd she knew the face,
 And which am I most like, she said,
 Your Cloe, or your Nut-brown Maid?

LINES WRITTEN IN AN OVID *



VID is the the surest guide,
 You can name, to show the way
 To any woman, maid, or bride,
 Who resolves to go astray

A TRUE MAID.



O, no, for my virginity,
 When I lose that, says Rose, I'll die
 Behind the elms, last night, cried Dick,
 Rose, were you not extremely sick?

* Translated from the following Madrigal of Gilbert, sur
 l'Art d'Aimer d'Ovide.

A PHILIS

Cette lecture est sans égale,
 Ce livre est un petit dedale,
 Où l'esprit prend plaisir d'enier,
 Philis, suivez les pas d'Ovide,
 C'est le plus agréable guide,
 Qu'on peut choisir pour s'égareir

ANOTHER

TEN months after Floimel happen'd to
wed,
And was brought in a luvdable manner
to bed,
She wailed her groans with so charming a voice,
That one half of the parish was stunn'd with the noise,
But when Floimel deign'd to lie privately in,
Ten months before she and her spouse were a kin,
She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurse, nay, her midwife, scarce heard her
once squeal
Learn, husbands, from hence, for the peace of your
lives,
That maids make not half such a tumult as wives.

A REASONABLE AFFLICTION


IN his death-bed poor Lubin lies,
His spouse is in despair
With frequent sobs, and mutual cries,
They both express their care

A different cause, says parson Sly,
The same effect may give
Poor Lubin fears that he shall die,
His wife, that he may live.

ANOTHER

FROM her own native France as old Alison
past,
She reproach'd English Nell with neglect
or with malice,
That the slattern had left, in the hurry and haste
Her lady's complexion and eye-brows at Calais

ANOTHER


 ER eye-brow box one morning lost,
 (The best of folks are ofteneſt croſt)
 Sad Helen thus to Jenny ſaid,
 Her careless but afflicted maid,
 Put me to bed then, wretched Jane,
 Alas! when ſhall I riſe again?
 I can behold no mortal now
 For what's an eye without a brow?

ON THE SAME SUBJECT


N a dark corner of the house
 Poo! Helen sits, and sobs and cries,
 She will not see her loving spouse,
 Nor her more dear piequet-allies
 Unless she find her eye-brows,
 She'll e'en weep out her eyes.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
 At night astronomers agree, 10
 The evening has the day belied,
 And Phillis is some forty-three

FORMA BONUM FRAGILE


HAT a frail thing is beauty ! says Baion
 Le Cias,
 Perceiving his mistress had one eye of
 glass
 And scarcely had he spoke it,
 When she more confus'd as more angry she grew,
 By a negligent rage prov'd the maxim too true
 She dropt the eye, and broke it

A CRITICAL MOMENT

OW capricious were Nature and Art to poor
 Nell !
 She was painting her cheeks at the time
 her nose fell

AN EPIGRAM

WRITTEN TO THE DUKE DE NOAILLES

AIN the concern which you express,
 That uncall'd Alard will possess
 Your house and coach, both day and
 night,

And that Macbeth was haunted ~~less~~
By Banquo's restless spight

With fifteen thousand pounds a year,
Do you complain, you cannot bear
An ill, you may so soon retrieve?

Good Alaid, faith, is modest
By much, than you believe 10

Lend him but fifty louis-d'or,
And you shall never see him more,
Take the advice, probatum est
Why do the gods indulge our store,
But to secure our rest?

EPILOGUE TO PHÆDRA AND HIPPOLITUS *

A TRAGEDY, BY MR. EDMUND SMITH SPOKEN BY

MRS. OLDFIELD, WHO ACTED ISMENA

UADIES, to-night your pity I implore
For one, who never troubled you before,
An Oxford man, extremely read in
Greek,

* This excellent tragedy, although performed by Betterton, Booth, Mrs. Barry, and Mrs. Oldfield, met with but a very cold reception from the public on its first appearance. In the Spectator, No. 18, Mr. Addison says—"Would one think it was possible (at a time when an author lived that was able to write the Phædra and Hippolitus) for a people to be so stupidly fond of the Italian opera, as scarce to give a third day's hearing to that admirable tragedy." The prologue to it was written by Mr. Addison.

Who from Euripides makes Phædia speak,
And comes to town to let us moderns know,
How women lov'd two thousand years ago

If that be all, said I, e'en burn your play
Egad! we know all that, as well as they
Show us the youthful, handsome charioteer,
Firm in his seat, and running his career, 10
Our souls would kindle with as generous flames,
As e'er inspir'd the ancient Grecian dames
Every Ismena would resign her breast,
And every dear Hippolitus be blest

But, as it is, six flourishing Flanders mares
Are even as good as any two of theirs
And if Hippolitus can but contrive
To buy the gilded chariot, John can drive

Now of the bustle you have seen to-day,
And Phædia's morals in this scholar's play, 20
Something at least in justice should be said,
But this Hippolitus so fills one head——

Well! Phædia liv'd as chastly as she could!
For she was father Jove's own flesh and blood
Her awkward love indeed was oddly fated,
She and her Poly were too near related,
And yet that scruple had been laid aside,
If honest Theseus had but fairly died
But when he came, what needed he to know,
But that all matters stood in statu quo? 30
There was no harm, you see, or giant there were,
She might want conduct, but he wanted care
'Twas in a husband little less than rude,
Upon his wife's retirement to intrude——
He should have sent a night or two before,
That he would come exact at such an hour,

Then he had tun'd all tragedy to jest,^s
 Found every thing contribute to his rest,
 The picquet-friend dismiss'd, the coast all clear,
 And spouse alone impatient for her dear 40

But if these gay reflections come too late,
 To keep the guilty Phædra from her fate,
 If you more serious judgment must condemn
 The dire effects of her unhappy flame
 Yet, ye chaste matrons, and ye tender faun,
 Let love and innocence engage your care
 My spotless flames to your protection take,
 And spare poor Phædra for Ismena's sake

EPILOGUE TO LUCIUS *

A TRAGEDY, BY MRS DE LA RIVIERE MANLEY

SPOKEN BY MRS HORTON



THE female author who recites to-dry,
 Trusts to her sex the merit of her play
 Like father Bayes securely she sits
 down

Pit, box, and gallery, 'gad ! all's our own
 In ancient Greece, she says, when Sappho writ,
 By their applause the critics show'd their wit,
 They tun'd their voices to her lyric string,

* This play was acted at Drury lane, in 1717, with success In the dedication to Sir Richard Steele, who wrote a prologue to it, the author apologizes for the severity of her former writings against him

Though they could all do something more than sing
 But one exception to this fact we find,
 That booby Phaon only was unkind, 10
 An ill-bred boat-man, rough as waves and wind
 From Sappho down through all succeeding ages,
 And now on French, or on Italian stages,
 Rough satires, sly remarks, ill natur'd speeches,
 Are always aim'd at poets that wear breeches
 Arm'd with Longinus, or with Rapin, no man
 DREW a sharp pen upon a naked woman
 The blustering bully, in our neighbouring streets,
 Seems to attack the female that he meets
 Fearless the petticoat contemns his frowns 20
 The hoop secures whatever it surrounds
 The many-colour'd gentry there above,
 By turns are rul'd by tumult, and by love
 And while their sweet-hearts their attention fix,
 Suspend the din of their damn'd clattering sticks
 Now, Sirs——
 To you our author makes her soft request,
 Who speak the kindest, and who write the best,
 Your sympathetic hearts she hopes to move,
 From tender friendship, and endearing love 30
 If Petrarch's Muse did Laura's wit rehearse,
 And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verse,
 She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears
 I plead her sex's claim, what matters hers?
 By our full power of beauty we think fit
 To damn this salique law impos'd on wit
 We'll try the empire you so long have boasted,
 And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be toasted
 Approve what one of us presents to-night,
 On every mortal woman here shall write 40

Rural, pathetic, narrative, sublime,
 We'll write to you, and make you write in rhyme,
 Female remarks shall take up all your time
 Your time, poor souls ! we'll take your very money,
 Female third days shall come so quick upon ye
 As long as we have eyes, or hands, or breath,
 We'll look, or write, or talk you all to death
 Unless you yield for better and for worse
 Then the she-pegasus shall gain the course,
 And the gray mare will prove the better horse 50

THE THIEF AND THE CORDELIER,

A BALLAD TO THE TUNE OF KING JOHN AND THE
 ABBOT OF CANTERBURY.

WHIO has c'er been at Paris must needs
 know the Gieve,
 The fatal retreat of th' unfortunate
 brave

Where honour and justice most oddly contribute,
 To ease heroes' pains by a halter and gibbet,
 Derry down, down, hey derry down.

There death breaks the shackles which force had
 put on,
 And the hangman completes what the judge but
 begun,
 There the squire of the pad, and the knight of the
 post,

Find their pains no more balk'd, and their hopes
no more cross'd

Derry down, &c 10

Great claims are there made, and great secrets are
known,

And the king, and the law, and the thief has his
own,

But my hearers cry out, What a deuce dost thou
all?

Cut off thy reflections, and give us thy tale

Derry down, &c

'Twas there then, in civil respect to harsh laws,
And for want of false witness, to back a bad cause,
A Norman, though late, was obliged to appear,
And who to assist, but a grave Cordelier?

Derry down, &c 20

The squire, whose good grace was to open the
scene,

Seem'd not in great haste, that the show should
begin

Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart,
And often took leave but was loth to depart

Derry down, &c

What frightens you thus, my good son? says the
priest

You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confess'd
O father! my sorrow will scarce save my bacon
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken

Derry down, &c 30

Pugh' puthee neer trouble thy head with such
fancies f

Rely on the aid you shall have from Saint Francis,
If the money you promis'd be brought to the chest,
You have only to die let the church do the rest
Derry down, &c

And what will folks say, if they see you afraid?
It reflects upon me, as I knew not my trade
Courage, friend, to-day is your period of sorrow,
And things will go better, believe me, to-morrow
Derry down, &c 40

To-morrow? our hero replied in a flight
He that's hang'd before noon, ought to think of
to-night
Tell your beads, quoth the priest, and be fairly
truss'd up,
For you surely to-night shall in Paradise sup
Derry down, &c


Alas! quoth the squire, howe'er sumptuous the treat,
Parbleu, I shall have little stomach to eat
I should therefore esteem it great favour and grace,
Would you be so kind, as to go in my place
Derry down, &c 50

That I would, quoth the father, and thank you to
boot,
But our actions, you know, with our duty must suit
The feast, I propos'd to you, I cannot taste,
For this night, by our order, is mark'd for a fast
Derry down, &c

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
 Dispatch me, I pray thee, this troublesome blade
 For thy coid, and my coid both equally tie,
 And we live by the gold for which other men die
 Derry down, &c 60

AN EPITAPH

Stet quicunque volet potens
 Aulæ culmine lubrico, &c SLNLCA

 NTERR'D beneath this marble stone
 Lie sauntering Jack and idle Joan
 While rolling threescore years and one
 Did round this globe their courses run,
 If human things went ill or well,
 If changing empires rose or fell,
 The morning past, the evening came,
 And found this couple still the same
 They walk'd and eat, good folks what then?
 Why then they walk'd and eat again 10
 They soundly slept the night away,
 They did just nothing all the day,
 And having buried children four,
 Would not take pains to try for more
 Nor sister either had, nor brother,
 They seem'd just tallied for each other
 Their moral and economy
 Most perfectly they made agree

Each virtue kept its proper bound,
 Nor trespass'd on the other's ground 20
 Nor fame, nor censure they regarded,
 They neither punish'd nor rewarded
 He car'd not what the footmen did,
 Her maids she neither prais'd nor chid,
 So every servant took his course,
 And bad at first, they all grew worse
 Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
 And slutish plenty deck'd her table
 Then beer was strong, then wine was riot,
 Then meal was large, then grace was short 30
 They gave the poor the remnant meat,
 Just when it grew not fit to eat

They paid the church and parish rate,
 And took, but read not the receipt
 For which they claim their Sunday's due,
 Of slumbering in an upper pew

No man's defects sought they to know,
 So never made themselves a foe
 No man's good deeds did they commend,
 So never rais'd themselves a friend. 40
 Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
 That might decrease their present store
 Nor barn nor house did they repair,
 That might oblige their future heir.

They neither added nor confounded,
 They neither wanted nor abounded
 Each Christmas they accompts did clear,
 And wound their bottom round the year
 Nor tear nor smile did they employ
 At news of public grief, or joy 50
 When bells were rung, and bonfires made,

If ask'd, they ne'er denied then aid,
 Then jug was to the ringers carried,
 Whoever either died, or married
 Their billet at the fire was found,
 Whoever was depos'd, or crown'd

Not good, not bad, not fools, nor wise,
 They would not learn, nor could advise
 Without love, hatred, joy, or fear,
 They led—a kind of—as it were 60
 Nor wish'd, nor cal'd, nor laugh'd, nor cried
 And so they liv'd, and so they died.

HORACE, LIB I EPIST IX IMITATED

Septimius, Claudius, minimum intelligit unus,
 Quanti me facias, &c

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MR. HARLEY *



DEAR DICK,† howe'er it comes into his
 head,

Believes as firmly as he does his creed,
 That you and I, Sir, are extremely
 great,

Though I plain Mat, you minister of state
 One word from me, without all doubt, he says,

Afterwards Earl of Oxford and Mortimer

† This was Richard Shelton, Esq one of the interlocutors
 in the poem of *Alma*. Mr Prior in his will styles him his
 'dear friend and companion


Would fix his fortune in some little place
Thus better than myself, it seems, he knows
How far my interest with my patron goes,
And answering all objections I can make,
Still plunges deeper in his dear mistake 10

From this wild fancy, Sir, there may proceed
One wilder yet, which I foresee and dread,
That I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save,
And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, forgetful of my friend

To shun this censure, I all shame lay by,
And make my reason with his will comply,
Hoping for my excuse, 'twill be confess'd,
That of two evils I have chose the least 20
So, Sir, with this epistolary scroll,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul
Him you will find in letters, and in laws
Not unexpert, firm to his country's cause,
Warm in the glorious interest you pursue,
And, in one word, a good man and a true

TO MR HARLEY, WOUNDED BY
GUISCARD * 1711

————— ab ipso
Ducit opes animumque fello Hor

 N one great now, superior to an age,
The full extremes of Nature's force
we find
How heavenly virtue can exalt, or rage
Infernal, how degrade the human mind

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He chews revenge, abjuring his offence
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He stabs his judge to prove his innocence

The guilty stroke and torture of the steel
Infix'd, our dauntless Briton scarce perceives 10

* Antoine de Guiscard had been Abbot of Boily, near the Cevennes in France, but being of a vicious and profligate disposition, he committed offences which obliged him to fly from his country. He afterwards entered into the army, and was made colonel of a regiment of horse, and lieutenant general, with pensions both from England and Holland. He afterwards, to make his peace with France, became a spy on the English court, was discovered, and taken before the council to be examined, when in a fit of madness and despair he stabbed Mr. Harley with a penknife which he had secreted. He was immediately secured, but died in Newgate a few days after, of some wounds he received in the scuffle. A very particular account of this transaction by Dean Swift and Mrs. Mauley is printed in the Supplement to the Dean's works

The wounds his country from his death must
 The patriot views, for those alone his griefs

The barbarous rage that durst attempt thy life,
 Hailey, great counsellor, extends thy fame
 And the sharp point of cruel Guiscard's knife,
 In brass and marble carves thy deathless name.

Faithful assessor of thy country's cause,
 Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound
 She for thy safety shall enlarge her laws,
 And in her statutes shall thy worth be found 20

Yet midst her sighs she triumphs, on the hand
 Reflecting, that diffus'd the public woe,
 A stranger to her altars, and her land
 No son of hers could meditate this blow

Meantime thy pain is gracious Anna's care
 Our queen, our saint, with sacrificing breath,
 Softens thy anguish in her powerful prayer
 She pleads thy service, and forbids thy death

Great as thou art, thou canst demand no more,
 O breast bewail'd by earth, preserv'd by heaven!
 No higher can aspiring virtue soar 21
 Enough to thee of grief, and fame is given

AN EXTEMPORE INVITATION

TO THE EARL OF OXFORD, LORD HIGH TREASURER,

MDCCLII

MY LORD,



OUR weekly friends to-morrow meet
 At Matthew's palace, in Duke-street,
 To try for once, if they can dine
 On bacon-ham, and mutton-chine.

If wearied with the great affairs,
 Which Britain trusts to Hailey's cares,
 Thou, humble statesman, mayst descend,
 Thy mind one moment to unbend,
 To see thy servant from his soul
 Crown with thy health the sprightly bowl: 10
 Among the guests, which e'er my house
 Receiv'd, it never can produce
 Of honour a more glorious proof—
 Though Dorset us'd to bless the roof.

END OF VOL. I.